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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after DECEMBER 6th, 1929, until Further Notice (all previous
Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.	No. 25 P.M.	No. 26 P.M.	No. 27 P.M.	No. 28 P.M.	No. 29 P.M.	No. 30 P.M.		
Kowloon Dep.	6.40	8.05	9.20	10.35	11.50	13.05	14.20	15.35	16.50	18.05	19.20	20.35	21.50	23.05	24.20	25.35	26.50	28.05	29.20	30.35	31.50	33.05	34.20	35.35	36.50	38.05	39.20	40.35	41.50	43.05		
Yuenfai Dep.	6.40	—	—	—	—	9.25	10.40	11.55	13.10	14.25	15.40	16.55	18.10	19.25	20.40	21.55	23.10	24.25	25.40	26.55	28.10	29.25	30.40	31.55	33.10	34.25	35.40	36.55	38.10	39.25	40.40	
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	—	—	—	—	9.39	10.54	12.09	13.23	14.39	15.54	17.09	18.23	19.39	20.54	22.09	23.23	24.39	25.54	27.09	28.23	29.39	30.54	31.69	32.83	34.00	35.15	36.30	37.45	38.60	39.75	
TaiPo ...Dep	7.15	—	—	—	—	9.53	10.53	11.53	12.53	13.53	14.53	15.53	16.53	17.53	18.53	19.53	20.53	21.53	22.53	23.53	24.53	25.53	26.53	27.53	28.53	29.53	30.53	31.53	32.53	33.53	34.53	
TaiPo	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.59	10.37	11.15	11.53	12.31	13.09	13.47	14.25	15.03	15.41	16.19	16.57	17.35	18.13	18.51	19.29	20.07	20.45	21.23	22.01	22.79	23.57	24.35	25.13	25.91	
Market Dep.	7.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fanning Dep.	7.30	—	—	—	—	—	10.10	10.47	11.25	12.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheng-shui ...Dep.	7.35	—	9.07	9.45	10.15	10.52	11.32	12.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shum-chun ...Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.13	9.51	10.21	10.58	11.38	12.13	13.10	13.34	13.59	14.38	15.13	15.38	16.13	16.38	17.13	17.38	18.13	18.38	19.13	19.38	20.13	20.38	21.13	21.38	22.13	22.38	23.13	23.38	24.13	
Canton ...Arr.	—	12.05	—	—	—	5.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MOTOR NOTES.

Motorists—N.B.

The annual ball of the Hong Kong Automobile Association takes place at the Peninsula Hotel on Friday, January, at 8 p.m. Tables may be booked at the main entrance of the Hong Kong Hotel.

Driving Courtesy.

Courtesy in driving means safety. Discourtesy is generally due to one of two things, hurry or ignorance. There is a Chinese proverb which says "Murder is sometimes excusable, rudeness never."

A Great Work Completed.

The great work of relaying over a mile of Nathan Road, Kowloon, is now finished. Once more the full width of the road can be used without dodging from one side to another. The surface of reinforced concrete will now be able to bear the terrific knocks imposed by the constant heavy bus traffic.

Some criticism, however, must be made of the thick layer of sharp flints laid over the tarred surface after a section had been completed. It was very nasty to drive over, and has created havoc with tyre mileage. However the buses with their heavy tyres soon put matters right, but not without great loss to the bus companies.

Nathan Road Trees.

Now that the road is clear again, one can't help noticing the condition of the Nathan Road trees. They do not seem to have the bright green look about them they had a few years ago, when Nathan Road was free from bus traffic. At that time tourists to the Colony used to refer to it as a "pretty avenue," rather than the busy thoroughfare it is now.

Unfortunately, two severe typhoons left the big trees bare and with big ugly gaps through the loss of large branches. These storms dealt a severe blow to Nathan Road, completely demolishing many of the smaller trees and somehow this road has never looked the same since.

A New Light Signal.

It is gratifying to note that a "green and red" light signal has been installed at the cross-roads of Nathan and Prince Edward Roads. This is probably the busiest spot on the mainland. Cars returning from Fanling and the beaches on the Castle Peak Road, and buses from Un Long and Leichikok converge into the narrow strip of road leading to this cross-road. Buses going to Kowloon City turn here, while the Shamshui buses bound for the Ferry even go out of their way to turn at this point.

New Recruits.

The policemen on duty at this point are generally new recruits who are being given a "try out" under the eye of an experienced officer; but often chaos results when a moment of quick thinking is required. He is seen to wave his miserable stick frantically, benefitting neither side. At dusk, on a weekend evening, with the headlights of buses in Nathan Road, it is impossible to see which way he is pointing. Recently white armlets have been supplied to these officers, with a little improvement. The "light" signal is very badly needed here, and it is hoped it will soon be put into operation.

Bus Company's New Premises.

The Kowloon Motor Bus Company's new premises at the end of Nathan Road, opposite the Ford Garage, will be ready by the end of the month. The Company will immediately take over their new premises, shifting from their present position.

It is a very imposing building of three storeys, with a central tower. The garage and workshops are at the rear, with two large side entrances. It will have accommodation for over 50 of the Company's large buses, while living quarters for the employees are provided in the building. The new premises have cost the Company \$250,000.

Thrills Galore.

Spectators who witnessed the Tourist Trophy Race in Ireland recently were provided with thrills galore. A story is told of one spectator who took up a position near a bad corner, right on the edge of the road. Just before one of the big racing cars reached the corner the "driver" took both hands off the wheel to adjust his goggles. In a second the spectator was a quarter of a mile away, going strong! It was a long time before he could be persuaded (a) to return, and (b) that the car had its steering wheel on the left and not on the right side, and that the "driver" was only the mechanic!

Ford Factory's Water.

It is stated that 500,000 gallons of water per minute, or three-quarters of a million gallons a day, are required at the Ford Motor Company's works at Rouge, Dearborn, Michigan. The water is conveyed to the works by a tunnel two and a quarter miles long from the Detroit River. Ninety per cent. of the water used is for cooling purposes. This provides a vivid idea of the scale of the daily output in America, where the daily output is over 8,000 cars.

MOTOR NOTES.

MOTOR CYCLE NOTES.

THE "POPULAR" MOTOR CYCLE.

The "popular" motor cycle analysed from the Buyers' Guide would be a 500 c.c. single cylinder, overhead-valve type, with a three-speed gear-box, mechanical lubrication, and fitted with 36 x 3.25 tyres. The average weight of motor-cycles listed for sale, ranging from 147 c.c. to 1,200 c.c., is 257 lbs. The lightest machines weigh 145 lbs., while the heaviest is 410 lbs. The cheapest motor cycle costs £19.18.0, while the dearest costs over £180.

MOTOR CYCLE FOOTBALL.

Two years ago several motor-cycle football-games were played between members of the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, and the Motor Cycle Section of the Hong Kong Volunteers. The games were most spectacular, and those who had the opportunity of playing thoroughly enjoyed the fun. These games are "all the go" at Home, where thrills and clever riding are always popular.

New Year's Day Game.

The match played on New Year's Day at the Kowloon Football Club ground between Lieut. Howard's team and the Volunteers was the first to be played before a grandstand. It provided a thrilling interval during the football match, and all those who watched the game enjoyed every moment. The dash and clever riding shown by Banks, Williams, and Howard were features of the game. There are many young enthusiastic cyclists in the Colony who would be only too eager to have an opportunity to play in a team, and we hope the match at the K.F.C. will not be the last we shall see of these events.

At the "Charity" Matches.

Motor-cycle football might even be extended to the big "Charity" football-games. If it were possible to extend the half-time interval from 10 to 20, or 30 minutes, a short fast game of motor-cycle football could be played to the great benefit of the spectators. However, if it is not possible to extend the half-time period, then a game might be played before the big match. In any event, it would certainly be an added attraction to the big football games.

THE RELIABILITY TRIAL.

Hats off to the Motor Cycle Section of the Hong Kong Volunteer Corps for their fine efforts to hold another reliability trial for motor-cyclists. A very successful trial was organized by them two years ago, since when motor-cyclists have kept asking each other when we would have another.

Since that date motor cycling has grown immensely popular, and the number of riders has greatly multiplied. There are, therefore, a large number of new owners who are eager to have the experience of competing in a trial.

(Continued on next Column.)

"SAFETY FIRST!"
TEN SIMPLE RULES.

The conscientious observance of ten simple rules for safe driving, prepared by one of the foremost traffic authorities, would materially reduce the number of traffic and highway accidents, and at the same time result in a decidedly more efficient use of cars, according to A. R. Erskine, President of the Studebaker Corporation.

"The many complications and new safety requirements imposed by modern traffic conditions are ably covered in these ten commandments for motorists," said Mr. Erskine. "They were compiled at the request of safety workers by Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Erskine Bureau for Street Traffic Research, which The Studebaker Corporation endows in Harvard University as its contribution to the solution of modern traffic and safety problems."

"The rules are based on traffic studies made by the Bureau in city and suburban areas with an estimated total population in excess of 10,000,000 people. The ten pointers which it is believed motorists should always bear in mind whether driving in the city or in the open country are:—

1. Keep your car in sound condition.
2. Keep your car under control:—It is dangerous if you cannot stop in the assured clear distance ahead.
3. Keep your eye on the road:—One second's inattention may mean an accident.
4. Never fight for the right of way:—The only real utility of right of way rules is at inequities or damage suits.
5. Go along with the procession:—You have no more right to "drag" traffic than you have to jeopardize yourself and others by unnecessary "cutting in."
6. Be as courteous on the road as you are in your own home:—Give other drivers and especially pedestrians a fair chance.
7. Know your local traffic rules and obey them exactly:—They are the motorist's safety code and book of etiquette combined.
8. Take pride in your driving skill:—If normal people are nervous to ride with you, something is wrong with your driving.
9. Don't mix liquor, worry, or anger with petrol.
10. Study local maps and experiment for shorter and less congested routes; you may be surprised at the time you will save.

The course of the New Territory Circuit at Kowloon chosen for the trial is a very popular one, and the length of the trial, some 230 miles, will satisfy even the most hardy. An entrance fee of \$3 is asked, and without exception all motor-cycle owners should make a point of entering. It is hoped that after this trial regular plans for half-yearly, or even yearly, trials can be made.

THE ROAD TRAFFIC BILL.

AN OBJECTIONABLE CLAUSE!

What *The Motor* regards as the worst feature of the Road Traffic Bill is the retention of the old reckless and dangerous driving clause practically as it appears in the old Act of 1903. In view of the greatly increased penalties for offences under the clause our contemporary considers it to be the greatest flaw in the Bill and continues:—"A daily paper which has not shown itself favourably disposed to motorists on all occasions repeats in effect what we stated last week when it says: 'There is not at present on the Statute Book, and ought not to be, a law making it a penal offence to do a certain act under certain undefined circumstances which it is unlawful to do under other undefined circumstances.'"

"The clause talks of 'all the circumstances of the case,' and a driver can be fined as much as £50 if, in the opinion of a single individual—constable or private citizen—it is considered that 'traffic might reasonably have been expected to be on a road.'"

"The fact that there is a 'careless driving' clause does not affect our firm and unflinching opposition to the reckless and dangerous driving clause in relation to the new and greatly increased penalties, for we are convinced that with no speed limit motorists are likely to be convicted of dangerous driving with grave injustice."

EXCESSIVE ROAD NOISE.

WHAT ABOUT THE HORSE-AND-CART?

"Since the introduction of the new regulations concerning the noise created by road vehicles a number of commercial-motor owners have been prosecuted and many have been warned because their machines were alleged to be making undue noise. No doubt in most of the cases where convictions resulted the vehicles were unnecessarily noisy."

"The spirit of the regulations is appreciated by the average goods-motor owner. It is not at all an easy matter to silence business vehicles of some classes, but all are agreed," says *The Commercial Motor*, "upon the desirability of reducing road noises and vibration, and the co-operation of owners is assured. One wonders, however, how many horse-drawn owners have been summoned in the past few months for allowing upon the streets horse-drawn vehicles which cause undue noise."

"For quietness the solid rubber-tyred vehicle cannot compare with the pneumatic-tyred machine, but for real rattling uproar the steel-tyred horse-drawn van or dray is in a category all its own. The steel tyres cut into the road surface, and where the camber is severe or the load heavy, do much damage; but that is by the way—it is the noise we are complaining of at the moment. How many of the horse-drawn operators have been summoned for the noise they cause?"

A PLEA FOR THE PILLION.

A leading article in *Motor Cycling*, commenting upon the clause in the Road Traffic Bill which would make it illegal for more than one passenger to be carried on a solo motorcycle, says:—"It is entirely wrong to say that a solo machine with two or three up is overloaded. The factor of safety is designed to be adequate for supporting and propelling a sidecar."

"Who is there so brave as to declare that the motorcycle will continue indefinitely its present characteristics? Who dare state that the two-seater motorcycle on which a third passenger could be carried in complete safety may not some day be as familiar on our roads as the solo machines of to-day?"

wild animals at night which were attracted by the lights of the car.

"Several months prior to this run, C. E. Perry, a business-man of Rangoon, made motoring circles in Burma sit up and take notice when he blazed his own trail between Rangoon and Mandalay in a stock Erskine Tourer. The trip was made in 43 hours.

"Although the distance is only 335 miles, the utter absence of even a semblance of road and existence of dense jungles and wide stretches of thick elephant grass barring the way, made the record-breaking time even more significant."

MOTORING IN INDIA.

RECORD BROKEN.

The record between Madras and Outcamund, India, has been broken by nearly three hours by a stock Studebaker President Eight Roadster.

The car was driven by A. L. Nageldinger, a resident of Madras. Outcamund is a large hill station to which residents of Madras and the surrounding country migrate with the advent of hot weather. The distance between the two points is 402 miles, the last fifty over winding mountain roads climbing to an altitude of over 7,500 feet. Nageldinger completed the trip in 8 hours, 10 minutes, nearly three hours faster than the former record.

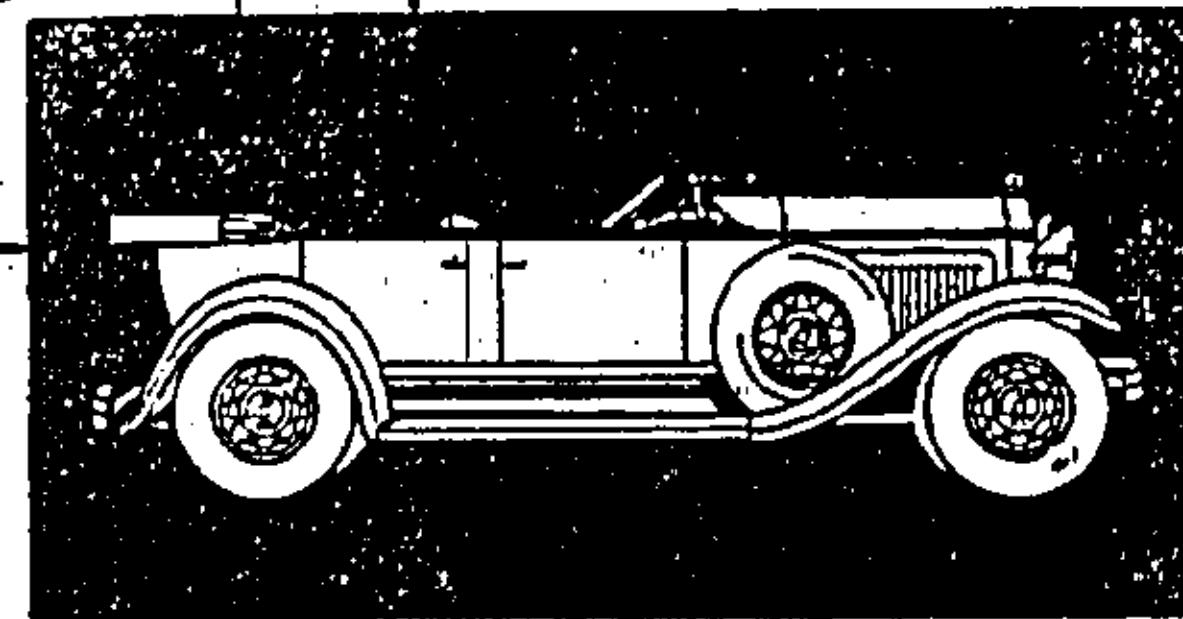
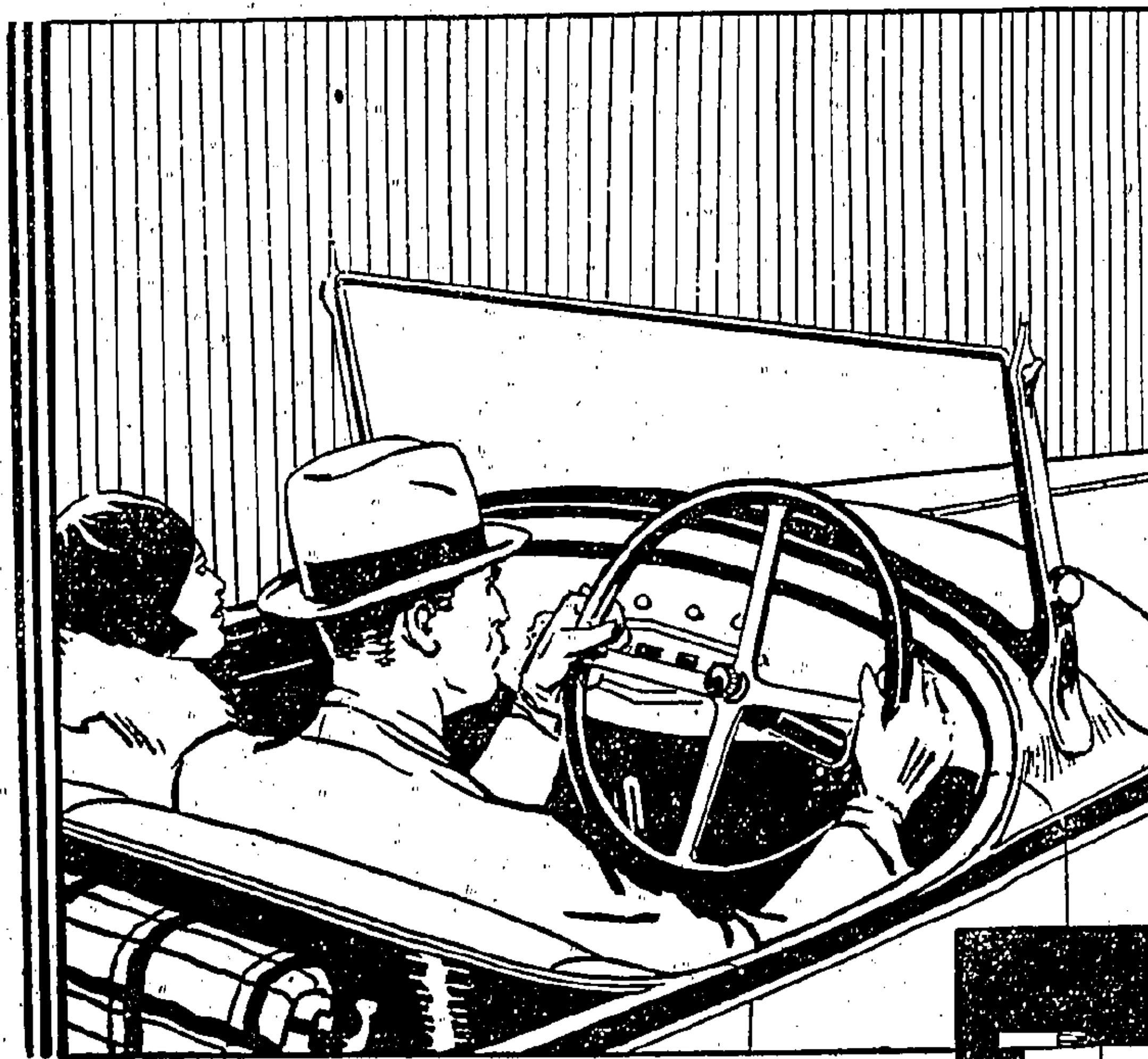
The feat was greeted by enthusiastic Press comments throughout India, particular stress being laid on the fact that the Studebaker used was a strictly stock car.

"This achievement recalls the amazing speed records established last April by C. L. Clark of the Swiss Engineering Company of Bombay," said a Studebaker-Erskine dealer in commenting on the record. "In a cross country run between Bombay and Calcutta and Bombay and Delhi, Clark likewise drove a stock Studebaker President Eight Roadster."

"Four hours and twenty minutes were clipped from the Bombay-Delhi record, the President overcoming mud and sand storms which at times all but obliterated the road. In face of these difficulties the President covered the 804 miles in 24 hours, 10 minutes elapsed time. The Bombay-Calcutta run of 1,466 miles was made in 40 hours, 16 minutes, 7 hours and 20 minutes faster than the previous best time. Here again, obstacles innumerable beset the President, including even (Continued on preceding column.)"

Beautiful design

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SAFETY
ECONOMY
RELIABILITY

The Best Value in Motor Cycles

SINCERE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

"How is it I didn't see you at the charity committee yesterday?"

"Probably because I took the collection."

"Another new dress? Where am I to get the money to pay for it?"

"I don't know. I'm your wife, not your financial adviser."

Earnest New Student: "Excuse me—could you tell me the way to the lecture hall?"

Old Hand: "I'm afraid I can't; I'm a student myself."

Postal Clerk (trying to get description of the sender from the payee of a money order): "What's his Christian name?"

"He hasn't got He's a Jew!"

Ripple: "I suppose you did quite a bit of reading while on your vacation?"

Ramble: "Well, I should say so. Lots of signboards and road directions, you know."

First Kid (at the zoo): "Oo-oo-oh! Lookit the rhinoceros!"

Second Kid (whose dad took him to the zoo): "That ain't no rhinoceros; that's a hippopotamus. See, he ain't got no radiator cap."

An old bachelor who was quite bald fell in love with a pretty widow, whose former husband's name was Robin. One afternoon the bachelor dropped in to have a cup of tea with the widow, who, when tea was over, began to sing "Robin Adair."

The bachelor picked up his hat. "Madam," he said, "even if your husband did have hair, it's no fault of mine that I haven't."

A rather unimportant-looking little man, holding an unlighted cigarette, accosted a well-dressed man in the vestibule of a theatre and asked him for a match. The man was annoyed, but began to search his pockets in a bored way, and at length produced one.

"I don't want to take your last match," said the little man, apologetically.

"Quite all right," replied the other; "I have a lighter."

"I am left-handed."

"Really—it doesn't show when you have your hands in your pockets."

A callow rhymester went to a wise man with the question: "What book is most useful to a poet?"

"A book of stamps."

"Papa, what are all those round things?"

"Those, my child, are what are known as the best circles."

Henpecked Husband: "I wish they'd let me pilot one of those racing seaplanes."

His Wife: "Don't be absurd. You'd kill yourself!"

"I know!"

Three Welshmen in an inn praising a glass of beer:

First Man: "Best glass of beer I never tasted no other."

Second Man: "So did I, neither."

Third Man: "Neither did I, too."

Clerk of the Court (to prisoner): "Is there anything you would like to say before his Lordship passes sentence?"

Golf Fiend: "Yes; if I'm going to be hanged, may I have a trial swing?"

The train was already well filled when a very stout gentleman pushed in and sat down, part of his ample proportions falling on a very thin gentleman on the right.

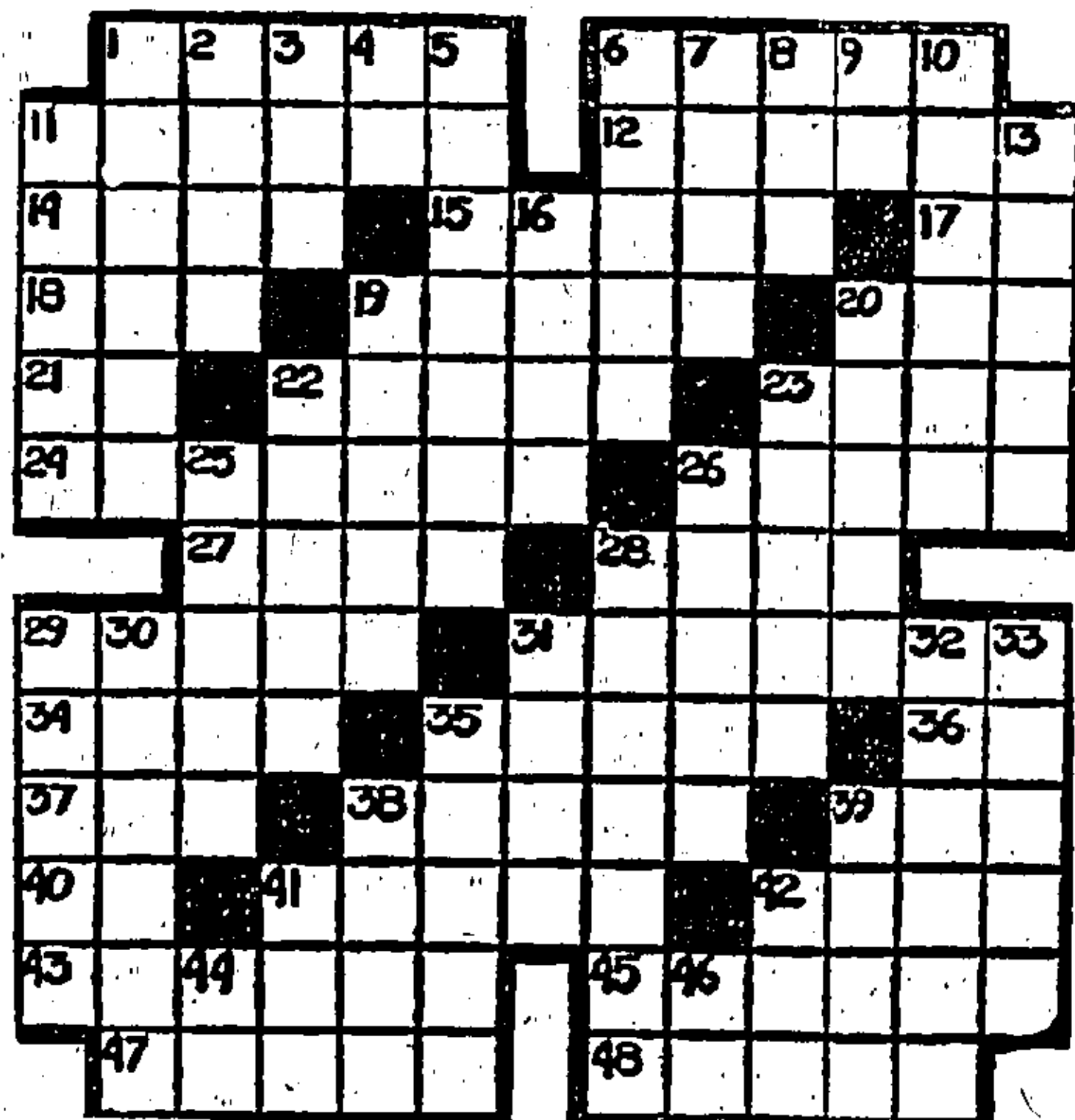
The latter glared at him. "They ought to charge by weight in these cars," he said.

"In which case," was the genial response, "it wouldn't be worth while stopping to pick you up."

A brass band once visited a small village, and the people were delighted with it, but they couldn't make head or tail out of the trombone, so they sent old Cyrus Haywire to investigate.

Well, old Cyrus watched the performance of the trombone player for some time. Then, he said, with a sneer: "Take no notice of him, fellows. There's a trick to it; he don't swallow it every time."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

- 1.—Point of union.
- 5.—Shrub of rose family.
- 11.—One who gambles.
- 12.—Flowerless plant.
- 14.—Wiles.
- 15.—To slip over.
- 17.—Pronoun.
- 18.—Card game.
- 19.—Carpenter's tool.
- 20.—Kind of knot.
- 21.—Printer's measure.
- 22.—Substantial.
- 23.—Inlet.
- 24.—Devilish.
- 25.—To eringe.
- 27.—High cards.
- 28.—Part of chimney.
- 29.—King with golden touch.
- 31.—Spoke of slighting.
- 34.—Russian mountains.
- 35.—To be skeptical of.
- 36.—To act.
- 37.—Margin.
- 38.—Irritate.
- 39.—Part of fish.
- 40.—While.
- 41.—Gist.
- 42.—Mexican coin.
- 43.—Representative.
- 45.—Publisher.
- 47.—Mended shoe.
- 48.—To mature.

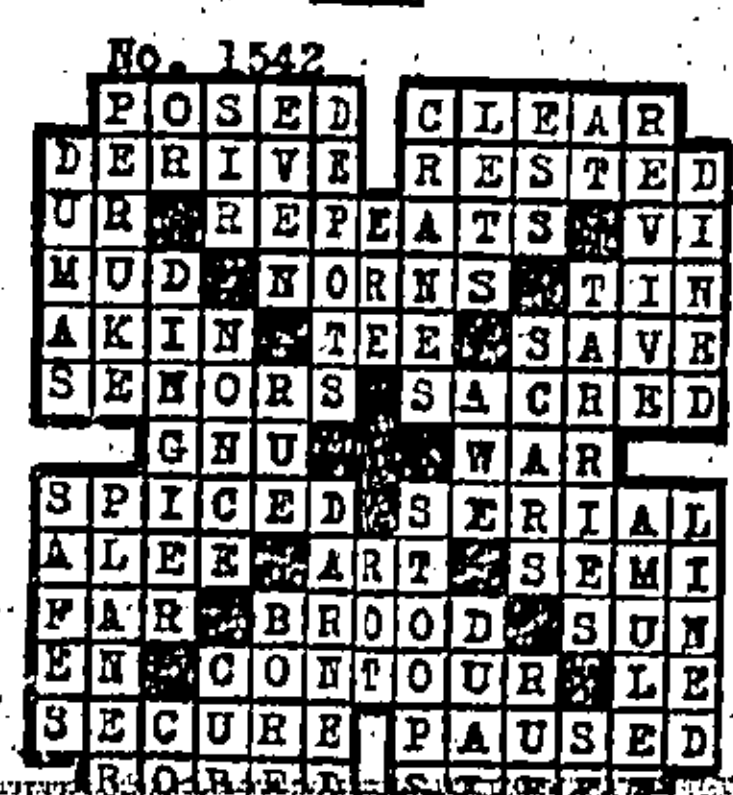
Vertical.

- 1.—A saint.
- 2.—Man's name.
- 3.—Possessive pronoun.
- 4.—Negative.
- 5.—Screen for vines.
- 6.—Unseeing.
- 7.—To be borne.
- 8.—Frozen water.
- 9.—Exclamation.
- 10.—To take away.
- 11.—Done up in bundles.

- 13.—More modern.
- 16.—Non-clerical.
- 19.—Window glass (plural).
- 20.—Arbor.
- 22.—Pertaining to the voice.
- 23.—To woo.
- 25.—Address to lady.
- 26.—Social organizations.
- 28.—To confuse.
- 29.—Pertaining to a wall.
- 30.—Flowers.
- 31.—Anon.
- 32.—American inventor.
- 33.—Giver.
- 35.—Dedicated.
- 36.—Sheep fold.
- 38.—Celebration.
- 41.—Chum.
- 42.—Mark on playing card.
- 44.—To prefix.
- 46.—Prefix: across.

This puzzle took 23 minutes to solve. See how long it will take you to solve it.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



SUBURBAN HEIGHTS—THE PICTURE HANGER

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



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ARCHBISHOP ON SOCIAL PROGRESS.

NOT A MATTER OF WIRELESS AND MOTOR-CARS.

FREEDOM AND FELLOWSHIP.

Addressing the York Rotary Club on "What constitutes social progress?" last month, the Archbishop of York (Dr. Temple) defined social progress as "the development of personality and freedom of personal action in fellowship." In observations upon democracy, Dr. Temple said it was extremely difficult to do anything which did not excite somebody, however right it might be to do it. The nineteenth century was preeminently individualistic, and its greatest achievement was Free Trade. It was the sacrifice of rural interest to the new urban interest. Now the swing was towards central authority, through the claim of Labour that in many respects industry and commerce should be centrally controlled.

Social progress was almost the adjustment of the unity of the whole society and the freedom of the factors within it. In practice society went forward by the swing of the pendulum, with the emphasis first on one and then on the other. If both parties could be in power at the same time, they should get along on a straight course, but as it was, they altered so that each prevented the other doing more than, on the whole, it was good they should do.

The test of social progress was always to be found in personal values. One would be led to suppose by some writers that social progress consisted of the steam engine, motor-cars, wireless, aeroplanes, and so on. They were good, but were merely instruments.

Radio v. Reading.

He believed wireless on the whole was doing more good than harm. He saw in wireless something which could be used, not merely for amusement, but for the enrichment of human life, and the appreciation of good music among people who were not musical before was greater. On the other hand, he had heard people who were formerly readers say frankly that they had never read books since they had wireless. That was sheer disaster, because in reading they contributed their personality in the choice of what they should read.

The increase of motor-cars tended not to unite people, but rather to separate them. They got a surer sense of personal relationship by reason of easy movements. People of one type tended to associate more together, and they developed that evil thing, class consciousness.

These inventions were really neutral as regards progress. He had not the least doubt that they could all be used for good, but they had been coming at such a rate that it had been impossible for the people to adjust themselves at once.

Progress was the maintenance of the widest possible fellowship between the greatest number of different sorts of people, so that in all the richness and variety of the life of the community there might be a sense that they belonged to each other, that there was a sense in which they all shared, and that good for them at all.

DOCTOR ATTACKS SPIRITUALISM.

SILENCE OF "OTHER SIDE" ON SIGNIFICANT THINGS.

FRAUD AND IMAGINATION.

In the course of an attack on Spiritualism made in a lecture at the Conway, Hall, London, Dr. Bernard Hollander, the lecturer, asked: "When a person is murdered, and the culprit cannot be found, why does not the ghost of the victim appear to give information to his mourning relatives?"

Dr. Hollander is the well-known physician for mental and nervous diseases, and is the author of many works on mental and psychological subjects.

Often spiritistic phenomena, he said, had been traced to fraudulent practices, with the result that much of the work done by psychical research societies had to be devoted to the exposure of possible conjuring tricks. Even when the phenomena were apparently genuine they were bound to rest on purely personal belief and individual experience, and might be accounted for on scientific principles, outside the domain of the supernatural—namely, by the working of the subconscious mind.

"We may forget objects and events—that is to say, we may dismiss them from our consciousness—but they are stored up in our subconsciousness to the end of our days. It is from this mysterious source that the man of genius invents his brilliant thoughts, the inventor and discoverer his guidance, the poet his inspiration, the religious man his beliefs, and the spirits get his supernatural phenomena from the same source."

"It is well known that the subconscious mind has the peculiarity that it is very susceptible to suggestion, not only by the words expressed, but by the emotional atmosphere created. It is also well known, or was at all events to the old mesmerists, that a person in a state of hypnosis may read the thoughts of people present. Those who have witnessed experiments of this kind explain them on the hypothesis that minds in a state of subconsciousness can communicate with each other."

Feats of Levitation. Speaking of "levitation," the making of a piano or other object float in the air, or the playing of musical instruments by invisible hands, Dr. Hollander said:—

"Allowing that there may be a still unknown dynamic force somewhere that is capable of moving ponderable objects without physical contact, the presence of a force capable of producing abnormal physical effects is no evidence of survival after death, still less of the presence of 'spirits.' We can produce similar effects on hypnotized subjects. They can see floating objects, if suggested to them; only the operator and those present who keep a conscious critical mind will be aware of the hallucination."

"We have not received," he concluded, "a single message which would throw light on any of the great problems which affect humanity so deeply, not one message that is lofty or holy. If spirits have nothing to tell us that is of comfort or enlightenment to us, except that they are perfectly happy in the other world, and that it is much the same as this one, suspicion is justified that these messages arise in the brains of those who attend good for them at all."

THE DAY OF RECKONING.

DISAPPOINTED DIRECTORS.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE SOMERSET TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The directors of the Somerset Transportation Company in conference assembled were very well pleased with themselves. They smoked big, black cigars and dreamed languidly of winters in Florida, Rolls Royces, and what not.

The year just passed had been a most prosperous one. Revenues had been extremely gratifying. They had kept down their investment by the purchase of low-priced equipment, which they considered the dominant factor in their alleged success. They were underbidding all competition and securing business in volume. Everything seemed serene. There wasn't a cloud on the horizon. No reason why they shouldn't declare dividends and plan a big expansion programme for another year would unquestionably see their fleet of trucks doubled or tripled.

But before the next year was well under way things began to happen. Their low-priced equipment, which had been so wonderfully efficient the first twelve months commenced to falter and fall by the wayside. Missing motors, slipping clutches, broken axles, faulty brakes and other serious difficulties beset them. In fact, about everything that could possibly happen to trucks happened to theirs. The service on which they planned to build a gigantic enterprise, slumped badly and revenues decreased accordingly.

Besides endless repair bills and annoying delays, they were forced before the end of the year to replace their entire fleet at no small cost. Gone was their fine surplus of the year before. Gone were their dreams of Florida and high-powered automobiles. They were forced to start all over again in the face of most discouraging handicaps. And they never came through.

All this actually happened, says the *Federal Magazine*. The real cause of failure was the selection of equipment inadequate for their service. They made the serious error of failing to figure on a speedy replacement.

MORAL: Original investment is far less important than the selection of equipment which will return the purchaser one hundred cents on the dollar in length of service-life and dependable, low-cost performance.

SIDECARS STILL POPULAR. Quite definitely, on the evidence available at Olympia, the big sidecar outfit is holding its own in the estimation of the family man," says a contributor to *Motor Cycling*. "There is a proverb to the effect that if one throws enough mud some of it is bound to stick, and the truth of the saying is evident in this case; so much abuse has been levelled at the sidecar that many of its advocates even have acquired the feeling that they are fighting for a lost cause. But Olympia proved, once again, that the combination is very much to the fore."

"If spirits there are, if they love those whom they have left behind them, if there is any love for humanity in the other world, then their manifestations should not require the intervention of uneducated professional mediums and their commonplace interpretations."

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

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11 to 11.30 a.m.—Commercial news.

12.30 to 1.30 p.m.—Demonstration programme.

1.45 p.m.—Weather report.

3 to 6 p.m.—Programme of Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson.

"Classe Noisette" Suite, Overture Miniature and "Classe Noisette" Suite, March (Tschai-kowsky), The B.B.C. Wireless Symphony Orchestra.

"Classe Noisette" Suite (Tschai-kowsky), (a) Danse De La Fee Dragée (b) Danse Des Millitons, and "Classe Noisette" Suite (Tschai-kowsky), (a) Danse Chinoise (b) Danse Russe, Trepak, The B.B.C. Wireless Symphony Orchestra.

"The Gay Highway" (E. Lockton and E. Drummond) and "On the Road" (E. Longstaffe), Robert Easton.

"Air on G. String" (Bach, arr. Sear) and "Funeral March of a Marionette" (Gounod, arr. Sear), J. H. Squire, Celeste Octet.

"Peggy Ann," Vocal Gems and "The Girl Friend," Vocal Gems (L. Hart and R. Rodgers), Columbia Light Opera Co.

"Mercenary Mary," Selection (Meyer, Freidlander, Conrad and Caesar), The "1925" Orchestra.

"I'm Perfectly Satisfied" (Leslie and Gilbert) and "Tell Me More About Love" (Bert Page), Florence Oldham.

"Martial Moments," March Medley (arr. Winter), The Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards.

6 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.

8 p.m.—Programme of Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson.

"The Student Prince," Serenade and "The Student Prince," Drinking Song (D. Donnelly and S. Romberg), Allan Prior, Raymond Marlowe, Allan Prior, Claf Olson and Chorus.

"Hungarian Dance in D" (Brahms, arr. Robinson) and "Hungarian Dance in A Minor" (Brahms, arr. Robinson), J. H. Squire, Celeste Octet.

"Ideal Homes" and "Hidden Heroes" (Clarkson Rose), Norman Long.

"No, No, Nanette," Vocal Gems (Harbach, Caesar, Sear and Youmans), Columbia Vocal Gem Chorus.

9.30 p.m.—The "Hong Kong Derby," a short talk by Mr. Frank Hayter on the forthcoming local Derby.

Gramophone programme continued.

"The Song is Ended" (Irving Berlin) and "My Blue Heaven" (Whiting and Donaldson), Layton and Johnstone.

"Manolo," Waltz (Waldteufel) and "Erin—Selection of Irish Airs" (Mareson), Recorded at the National Union of School Orchestras.

"Waltz Medley" (arr. Debré, Somers), Debré Somers Band.

"Wendy Military Tattoo," The Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

UNHAPPY PRISONERS OF THE FASCISTS.

Terrible Railway Journey.

"The railway journey to prison was one of the hardest experiences of the political prisoner. Chained and handcuffed, they travelled in special waggons divided into tiny cells, without light or air. The professor said he was handcuffed for 150 hours. The distances in Italy are great, and as prisoners are taken by stages, spending intervals at various prisons en route, a journey that would usually take 24 hours often takes a political prisoner from fifteen to forty days. Sometimes prisoners were allowed to travel handcuffed by faster trains, but it was very expensive, for they had to pay the fares for themselves and for their guards."

Nearly a thousand political prisoners, according to Professor Rosselli, are now living on the islands of deportation. Life has become harder on the islands since Professor Rosselli's escape. The Fascist militia who guard the political deportees use their bludgeons, he said, and horrible scenes occur in the secret cells. But perhaps the worst feature of the island life is its enforced idleness. The deportees receive 2s. a day, so it is very difficult to support wives and children, but their friends dare not send them help. If they did they would be denounced to the special tribunal.

In conclusion Professor Rosselli spoke of the tremendous change that had taken place in Italian opinion with regard to Mussolini after the murder of Matteotti. "The day when we reverse the Fascist regime," he said, "it will be in the name of Matteotti." That is Mussolini's nightmare.

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NEW HERALDRY.

SIDELIGHTS OF THE WAR.

"TIN HAT SIGNS."

The picturesque element has no place in modern warfare. No longer are the horrors of war obscured by the glamour of pageantry. A drab and uniform khaki has replaced the bright and distinctive regimental dress. Troops do not march into action to the music of their bands, and even their colours are left safely at home. Yet the Great War saw the re-birth of Heraldry, as an aid to warfare—a revival as remarkable as it was spontaneous and short-lived.

Many would deny to the Army, Corps, and Divisional Signs any kinship with true Heraldry. Coats of Arms pertain essentially to the individual and the family, whereas these Army Signs lacked the personal and family characteristics and the social significance of armorial bearings. But "heraldry proper in the present age has also departed quite as far from its original use and justification. The proud user of a coat of arms does not even possess shield, helmet, or surcoat. His wardrobe is empty of armour, and the weapons and warfare of Chivalry are unknown to him. The Signs here referred to were at least as near in spirit and purpose to the arms which distinguished the knight in battle or tourney as the armorial bearings used to-day by railway companies and joint-stock banks.

"Azure a Bend or."

By an odd coincidence the Army Signs, quite utilitarian in origin, accompany an unexpected revival of armour in the celebrated "tin hats." Transport vehicles bore the names of their unit, and thus helped enemy spies to trace the movements of our troops. An Army Order later forbade this showing of names and numbers on Divisional Transport. Yet some distinctive sign was necessary. The 6th Division simply painted a yellow bar through the official name and number, thus originating their sign of a yellow diagonal band across a blue square (in heraldic language, azure a bend or). The simplicity, distinction, and beauty of the purest heraldry was thus achieved under conditions comparable with those which gave birth to that science. When steel helmets replaced soft caps, men of different units could no longer be distinguished by their cap badges. The Sign was thus often painted on the helmet—a revival of the crest in its original use. Signs painted on vehicles came to be used for personnel with such additions or variations as might be needed. The men of the Welsh Division wore the Welsh Dragon (azure or khaki, a dragon passant gules) on one sleeve, and on the other a Sign in shape (square, circle, or triangle) distinctive of the brigade and in colour (red, blue, green, etc.) of the battalion.

Unconscious Correctness.

Many Signs unconsciously achieved heraldic correctness, though the new heraldry was at liberty to ignore the rules of the older science. The II. Corps used the red and white headquarter colours with a red six-pointed star on the white bar for difference (gules, on a fess azure, a mullet of the field). The XIV. Corps adopted the International Code flag for the fourteenth letter of the alphabet—a typical illustration of the ingenuity often shown in devising the Sign (cheque, azure and argent). A similar sign was the chequers of the 34th Division. The 6th Division used a white circle on a black ground (sable, an annulet argent)—a simple but striking device.

Use was often deliberately made of crests or charges from well-known arms. The 58th (London) Division were distinguished by their sign of the Red Sword from the City Arms (sable, a sword in pale, its point towards the base, gules). The Territorial name and origin of divisions also explained the Red Hand of Ulster used by the 36th Division, the Red Dragon of the 38th, the Red Rose of the 40th (W. Riding) Division. The Red Rose had five leaves on each side of the stem to represent 58. As the 36th Division had been raised by Lord Derby, its sign, both for personnel and for transport, was the Stanley crest (on a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, an eagle with wings spread or, preying on an infant in its cradle proper) borne as a charge argent on a field sable. The 16th (Irish) Division, for its personnel only, used a green Shamrock on a khaki field, and the 8th (Scottish) a silver thistle on a blue field.

The Heraldic Pan.

Of a different type were such Signs as the double-three domino of the 33rd Division and the ingenious wheel of seven (six in number) of the 7th Division. The 7th (Continued at foot of next column).

CHURCH AND CIVIC LIFE.

LORD ASTOR AND CLASS BARRIERS.

"IN THE LORDS AS WELL AS ON STREET CORNERS."

The second session of the conference called by the Anglican Evangelical Group Movement in Birmingham has considered many practical problems arising from the consideration of "The Church and civic life."

The Bishop of Lichfield, with a general statement, and Lord Astor, as the apostle of progress, were the speakers of the session, and the Archdeacon of Bradford introduced the subject with a careful description of the relationship between the State and religion. The Church, he said, was not the rival of the State, but should be "a true and faithful servant." It had a duty to produce men and women purged from selfishness who understood what should be done. The Church could never return to its position of domination over the whole field.

In the past the Church had not been the first to raise its voice against injustices such as slum dwellings. In the old days one established a soup kitchen. That was not now considered an adequate way of dealing with the situation. The Church had now come to the conclusion that religion was no matter to be compartmented to one day. The Church recognised the necessity of public and individual service, claiming for every human being the right to justice and the fullest means to self-development.

The Bishop of Lichfield said the real enemy was secularism, and the trouble was to discover what exactly was secularism. It might be secularism to believe that the creation of a decent life simply depended upon a satisfactory environment. On the other hand, he had been much struck by Bishop Westcott's remark: "Every amelioration of human life is a translation of some fragment of our creed into action." It was, of course, the essence of religion to be in the right relationship with God, but was it one's personal safety and happiness that mattered most or God's purpose in the world? Just as they believed the Gospel must be preached, so the principles of God's kingdom of Love must be brought to bear on the things that were called political, social, economic.

More Needed Than Excellent Sentiment.

Those Christians who faced the political struggle so that they might better the life of the community soon found that more was needed than excellent sentiment. They needed scientific study of the facts. Christians often felt that there should be some restrictions imposed on ordinary life which would restrict the few for the benefit of the many. The agitation against Sunday boxing seemed to them right. A greater supervision of amusement would be right. Restrictions of the liquor trade were necessary. "But do not let us only take the line of restriction and negation," the Bishop said. He suggested that there were many opportunities for voluntary work, particularly in education and housing.

Lord Astor spoke "as a politician but not as a strong party man" in an attempt to urge that those involved in government of the country and the city should exercise a Christian courage in thought and deed. He maintained that things were improving. "I do not believe that the country is going to the dogs. We are better than we were because the world is getting more understanding of the Christian message," he said. The two main obstacles were the closed mind and lack of moral courage.

"Class Barriers Even in the Lords."

"Nothing holds up the country so much as class barriers," Lord Astor continued. "I find them in the House of Lords as well as on street corners." In the war it had been proved that no class had a monopoly of virtue or vice. Something of that spirit would be useful now. Politicians needed to have the courage at times to vote on the other side. It was their failure in this courage that weakened legislation on many matters of importance which lacked a strong party flavour.

VII. Corps revived the pun so dear to ancient heraldry and in cleverness excelled. Its Sign was a snowy bear (the G.O.C. being Sir Thomas D'O. Snow, nicknamed "The Great Bear"), with the Sign of Urns Major—seven stars for the number of the corps. The Broken Spur of the 74th (Yeomanry) Division was of historic interest, and recalled the fact that, after distinguished service in the East as cavalry, the Division were finally sent as infantry into the Western Front in May, 1918.

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"DIVORCE" BY PROXY.

WIFE IMPERSONATED IN COURT.

After making the discovery that she had been "divorced" from her husband, with whom she was still living, Mme. Roger Reignatigue, a Bordeaux woman, had him arrested.

This led to the revelation of a curious story of alleged deceit. M. Reignatigue, aged 39, it is stated by the Bordeaux authorities, wished for a divorce, but not having any grounds and being unable to persuade his wife to break the marriage tie, he sued for divorce without her knowledge and pretended to the court that she had given her consent.

A judgment for divorce having been made it was necessary that the wife should present herself before the authorities to be informed of the decision.

Then, it is alleged, Reignatigue induced a young woman friend to impersonate his wife at this final ceremony. The decree of divorce having been made binding, Reignatigue continued to live with his wife until he had a suitable opportunity to inform her that he had "divorced" her.

Infuriated by this discovery, the wife consulted a lawyer, and this led to the arrest of the husband.

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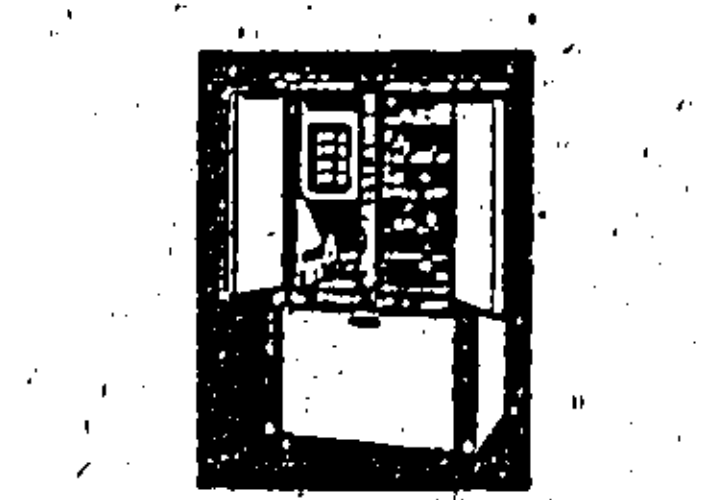
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(Continued at foot of next column).

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TRAGIC LETTER TO CORONER.

Three extraordinary letters were read at the inquest on Kate Fanny Seabrook (33), whose charred body was found lying on the debris of a bed in their bungalow at Hoddesdon (Herts), and John Ernest Seabrook, whose body was found a few hours later on the railway line.

The first, dated November 28, was addressed to Inspector Sharp, of the local police, by Seabrook. It stated that when the inspector received it "I shall have killed my wife and myself and burnt down this house. I do not know whether we owe any bills in the neighbourhood, but probably there are a few small accounts for papers, etc., owing I enclose £2 and would be greatly obliged if you would pay any such bills. Please hand anything left over to the vicar for any charitable purpose he thinks fit." The letter to the coroner (Mr. P. R. Longmore, of Hertford) said: "This is just an ordinary tragedy due to unemployment." The letter went on to explain that he could not keep the last position he held, and proceeded: "As this loss of employment comes at a time when I am without resources and there is no prospect of my obtaining a position speedily, the only alternatives are to become homeless and dependent on picking up a living and the one I have chosen. In the circumstances, considering we are middle-aged and that the prospect of our again becoming useful citizens is practically non-existent, I cannot believe that my action is wrong."

"I have so far succeeded in concealing from Mrs. Seabrook my loss of employment. It is my intention to tell her that my salary is to be increased and additions made to my staff so that I shall not be overworked and then kill her when she is asleep. She will thus die instantly at a time when she is happy. Surely this is better than finding herself homeless and without either income or hope."

"I do not seriously defend my action in burning down the house, but no particular object would have been served by leaving our possessions to others, and I did not like the idea of so many things of sentimental value to us remaining behind."

The Impending Tragedy.

In another letter to a friend, named Frederick Newman, of Tottenham, Seabrook wrote: "Dear Newman, When we parted yesterday you little guessed the impending tragedy. As a matter of fact I had made up my mind a month ago that I was to do a miracle. I was taking Mrs. Seabrook with me, and I am sure it is much better than letting either of both of us drag out a few years of miserable existence. Mrs. Seabrook will, bar accidents, die happy. I have not always seen eye to eye with you in politics, but I have much enjoyed your friendship, and trust that the future has many good things in store for you. Good-bye."

Mr. J. H. Hason, of Billing Road, Northampton, a brother of Mrs. Seabrook, said that his sister had never told him they were distressed in any way.

The manager of the firm by which Seabrook was employed, said although Seabrook was doing his best the witness would have failed in his duty to his employers had he not replaced him. Although Seabrook was on a weekly salary the witness gave him from October 10 until November 2 as notice, and paid him two weeks extra salary.

The coroner, summing-up, said that after striking his wife Seabrook apparently decided, in order to make things more secure, to set the whole house on fire and make a kind of funeral pyre.

A verdict that Mrs. Seabrook was wilfully murdered and Seabrook committed suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

SCIENCE & EMPIRE.

POORLY REWARDED
EXPERTS.

A tribute to the work of engineers and scientists in India and Egypt was paid by Lord Lloyd at a recent meeting of the Royal Empire Society held at the Hotel Victoria, London, in co-operation with the British Association.

Lord Lloyd said: "Although I have held administrative posts in India, Egypt, and elsewhere, I am a fool at science, unless it be the science of taking hard knocks and occasionally returning them. It is said that ultimately we shall not leave any great architectural records in India as the Moguls did, but we shall leave behind us a record of well-doing for the people, and in that the engineers and their science will have a noble part. The engineering service all over India is a real silent service, more so than any as much as the navy. They have done work which, through all the centuries that shall be, will make our name famous."

Lord Lloyd said that he would feel a sense of treachery unless he also paid a tribute to those engaged in botanical, agricultural, and medical research in the Sudan—men out there were giving all their energy and knowledge and ven their health to help the cotton industry. Their work was little known—too little rewarded.

"Hewers of Wood."

Sir Richard Gregory, editor of *Nature*, in an address on "Science and the Empire," pleaded for the increased employment of scientists in Empire development. "The scientific expert is too often a hewer of wood and drawer of water. I cannot recall at the moment one scientific man who has been put into a position of high administrative responsibility. Indeed, it is commonly assumed that a scientific training is a positive disqualification for an administrative post. The day has yet to come when scientifically trained men will be selected as governors of our non-self-governing colonies instead of distinguished soldiers, sailors, or politicians. We live in an age when nearly all the problems of development are scientific yet the control of the factors of progress is in the hands of administrators who have no first-hand knowledge of science."

If the best brains are to be attracted to the scientific services, those services must rank at least equally in importance with the administrative and the fighting services. They must be regarded as an indispensable part of the machinery of government and not as a luxury to be dispensed with in times of financial stringency.

Speaking of the need for the practical application of science in native administration Sir Richard mentioned that in one of our African dependencies an order was issued to destroy all rats with the object of stamping out plague. To carry out this order effectively the roofs of the native huts had to be taken off. To the surprise of the officials of the health service this was the cause of great resentment among the natives. On inquiry it was found that as a matter of religious custom the unroofing and re-roofing of each hut made it necessary for the owner to sacrifice a goat. A knowledge of anthropology would have avoided what might have become a very serious situation.

Mr. Arthur James, who was believed to have been drowned, recently made a dramatic appearance at the home of his aunt at Kirby-in-Ashfield, Notts. He was wearing ill-fitting, tattered clothes and had several days' growth of beard. James, stated that he had recovered his memory that morning after wandering for eighteen weeks with a band of gipsies in a caravan. James, who is aged 21, lived with his widowed mother in Conway Road, Carlton, Notts. Last July his clothes were found on the bank of the River Trent, and it was presumed he was drowned.

MONROE DOCTRINE. REVISION.

NEW FORMULA REPORTED TO
BE IN PREPARATION.

The Massachusetts Federation of Churches passed at its annual meeting a resolution recognising that the Monroe Doctrine, as often interpreted, threatened a good mutual understanding among the countries of the Western Hemisphere, and urging that either the document should be restated or a new formula devised which would make all the American countries mutually responsible for the peace and integrity of that part of the world.

During the discussion of this resolution a significant statement was made by Dr. Sydney L. Gulick, secretary of the International Relations Commission of the Federal Council of American Churches. He reported that the Department of State was actually preparing some such revision as that suggested. It had already been drafted, and was now being considered by the President and Mr. Stimson. Dr. Gulick added that he had written to the State Department on the subject, and was informed in reply, about the end of September, that the new document would be made public in three or four months' time.

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I've got a man

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FOUR-ROOM FLAT TO LET in best part of Kowloon; fully furnished from MAY to SEPTEMBER. Write for appointment to view to Box 8810, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8810]

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TO LET.

FOR NEXT SUMMER, BATHING SHED at CASTLE PEAK, From MAY to SEPTEMBER.—Address Box 8870, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8870]

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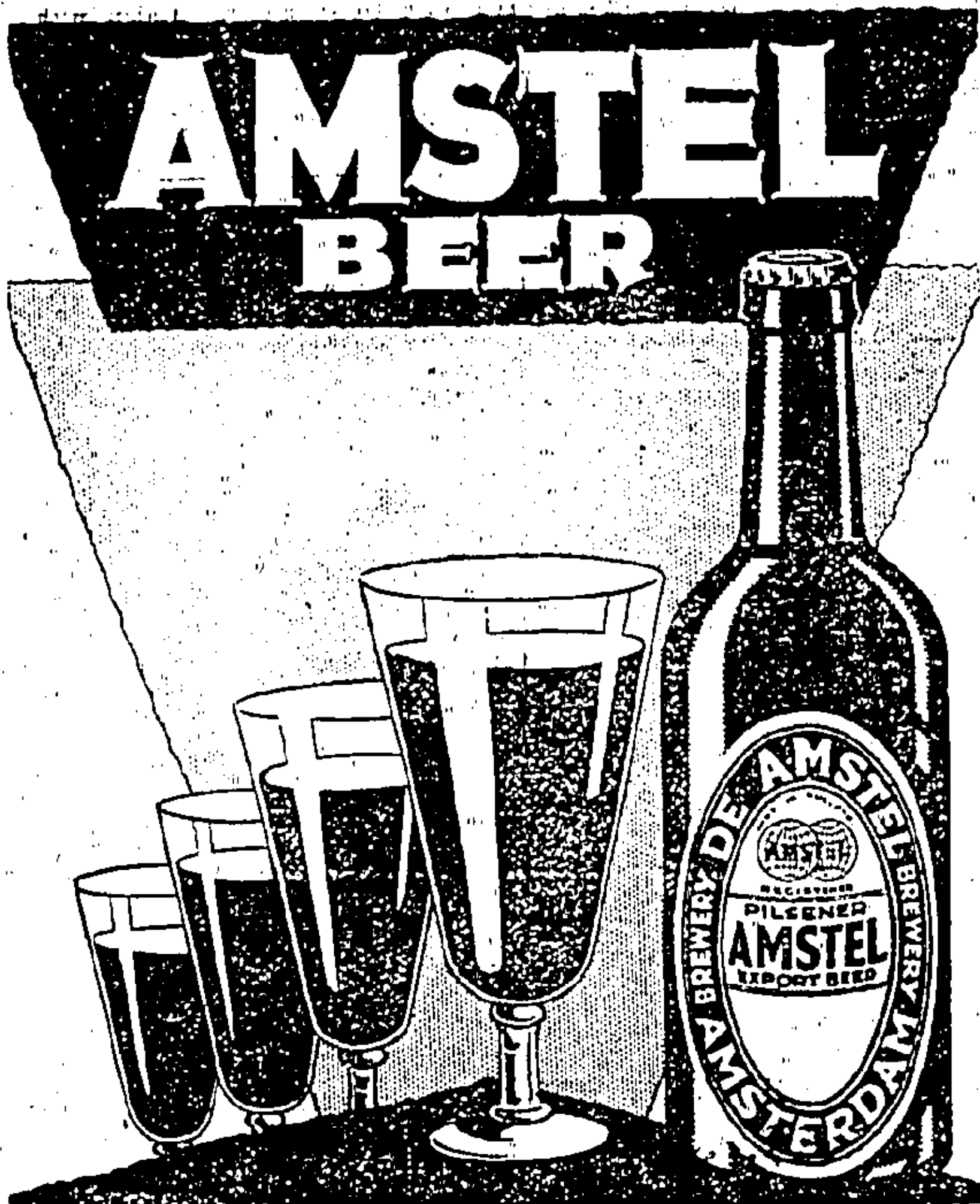
Fancy stripes in new designs.

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**THE
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MOST IMPORTANT
EVENT
IN
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WHITEAWAYS
SALE
NOW ON.**

WIRELESS MYSTERY.

THE OPERATOR
EXPLAINS.

HIS ILLNESSES ON
VOYAGE.

Mr. John M. Molley, the wireless operator of the steamer Baron Elcho, arrived at Tilbury in the P. & O. steamer Barrabool last month. He was met by the relieving officer of the district and was taken to the Orsett Institution.

When the Baron Elcho was in the Mediterranean on November 21 wireless messages were sent out alleging that there had been an attempt to drug or murder her wireless operator. Destroyers were dispatched from Malta to find the vessel in case help was needed, but when they arrived the captain declared he had no knowledge of the messages sent out, and that everything was normal on board.

A remarkable story was related to a Press Association reporter by Mr. Molley. He contracted slight malaria in Calcutta, he said, but carried on and told no one. He brought some quinine thinking that he could cure himself, and dosed himself with that until arrival at Java.

Too Many Mangoes.

"Here I was on watch tallying the cargo," he said, "and during that time I ate a lot of food and mangoes, and then got dysentery. The two complaints together made me very ill, but I carried on with my work, not wanting to make a fuss. I kept my watch until just before reaching Port Suez. I felt so ill, especially after meals, and began to feel very dizzy as well. I could not think that there was anything else but that someone was doping my food.

"I then sent a message to the Chief Commissioner of Police at Port Said informing him of my suspicion regarding the food. There was a boarding party in Port Said, but they were unable to find signs of contraband. After leaving Port Said my physical condition became gradually worse, and after two days I could eat no food whatever. I was so ill after the second night that after supper I decided to take a stroll on the poop to revive my spirits, but I collapsed.

"The ship was rolling heavily, and I just happened to cling hold of a freight to prevent myself falling overboard. This having happened just after a light supper, I came to the conclusion that it had been drugged. I told the captain about the suspected drugging of my food, but he laughed the matter off.

Radio to Malta.

"I then decided, as a result of my very serious illness and in a desperate endeavour to attract attention in order to get hospital treatment to dispatch a sensational telegram to the senior naval officer at Malta for immediate assistance. I was feeling so ill that I thought I should be dead before arriving at Maltese. Later I sent out a message to the effect that I was being drugged and murdered for some mysterious reason. After sending this message I kept watch, and heard the destroyers asking for our position.

"I gave the position the third day out to the ship British Commerce, which in turn repeated the message to the destroyer Witch. I had then come to the conclusion that the destroyer was searching for the Baron Elcho, but I did not communicate with her direct, although I could hear the loud signals. I heard our position and course being given to the destroyer Witch by another ship which had passed us some time before. About seven o'clock the same evening destroyers were sighted.

Destroyers Alongside.

"I was on watch at that time, and immediately they were sighted the captain interrogated me as to the reason for the destroyers being in the vicinity. I told him the whole position, advising him that I did not think him competent to handle my case from a medical aspect. He then placed me under detention pending the arrival of the destroyers.

"At half-past eight next morning I was transferred to the destroyer Witch. I was kept in the coxswain's cabin of the Witch until we reached Malta, where I was transferred to the Maltese police. Two doctors gave me an examination at the station, and I was then sent to hospital. After 10 days I was put on board the P. & O. liner Barrabool and brought to England.

The doctors certified me as perfectly fit, and I was able to leave the hospital this afternoon. I went to see a cup-tie match."

CHINA OF THE FUTURE.

AGRICULTURAL OR INDUSTRIAL COUNTRY?

VIEWS OF A CHINESE ECONOMIST.

Dissension of opinion has arisen among the people as to whether China should be an agricultural, or industrial country, says the *Sinuatupao*. Some observers opine that, since China has been an agricultural country for the past four thousand years or more, and as the majority of her population belong to the rural class, China is destined to depend upon agriculture for her existence. However, others hold the view that, since the western sciences were introduced into China about fifty years ago, the Chinese have become familiar with the fact that nearly all the world's Powers have become rich and strong through industrial progress. This being the case, they say, China should follow the example set by the Powers by devoting her efforts to the development of her industries if she wishes to make herself as rich and strong as the western nations.

In an article under the title of "Is China to be an Agricultural or an Industrial Country?" Mr. Shih Yung, the well-known Chinese economist, gives us some interesting statements in this respect and holds that agriculture and industry are interdependent. China, he says, should, however, spare no effort to develop her industries, but, at the same time, she must not overlook her agricultural interests.

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 11 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

Imports and Exports.

The article shows, *inter alia*—

"The total value of China's imports and exports for 1929 was Hk. Tls. 1,105,909,271 and Hk. Tls. 901,354,068 respectively. Imports being Hk. Tls. 24,614,283 in excess of exports. Almost all of China's exports are agricultural products (or raw materials), but, under the heading of her imports, appear the following agricultural products:—

	Value (Hk. Tls.)
Sugar	99,697,933
Cotton	67,981,417
Rice	65,039,232
Flour	22,801,493
Grain	29,830,464
Fish and other sea products	16,125,813
Timber	18,017,908
Other foodstuffs	17,343,111

"The total amount of China's imported agricultural products for 1929 was, therefore, Hk. Tls. 355,837,000, or about one-third of China's total imports, for the past year. This huge sum is an indication of the depression in China's agriculture and is also the principal cause of her industrial failure.

Agricultural Products.

"Agricultural products are the raw materials of the industries and, if there is an insufficient supply of raw materials, it is hopeless to attempt to develop manufacturing industries. It is, therefore, evident that China must have a sufficient supply of raw materials if she intends to promote her industries. In comparison with her agricultural depression, however, China has made great strides in her industries, as is indicated in the following list of industrial products imports in 1927 and 1929:—

	Hk. Tls. 1927	Hk. Tls. 1929
Chemical products	23,485,238	32,066,304
Fuel (coal)	22,603,655	22,939,000
Machinery	18,392,532	19,913,416
Agricultural machinery		
Power plant machinery		
Printing machinery, etc.,		
Boilers, etc.,		
Pumps, etc.		

The General Committee of the A.A.A. has agreed to send a representative team to the Empire Games (Canada) to be held at Hamilton, Ontario, from August 16 to 23. They also agreed to subscribe £200 towards the expenses of the team. An appeal is to be launched asking the public to subscribe to the funds.

CLYDE LAUNCH IN FOG.

NEW EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

INCREASING THE SPEED OF VESSELS.

A heavy fog on the Clyde somewhat obscured the launch of the new Canadian Pacific liner, the *Empress of Japan*. The launch, however, was successfully originated by Mrs. E. R. Peacock, wife of one of the directors of the company, and the ship was brought round to the east dock at the Fairfield yard, where it will lie until it is completed in June.

In the fog the ship looked perhaps even more impressive than one had expected. It is painted white, with a blue line, and its great height towering over the crowd on the road was paler than the sky. The foot of the ship rose steeply into the launching platform upon which the guests had gathered, and about it the heads of the latched cranes and the poles of neighbouring slipways rose through the fog. On one of them, close by the ship, a party was helping in the directing of operations, but the fog was so thick they could not see the two hundred yards to the river. "I can hear a noise on the river, but what it is I don't know," one shouted.

A Good Launch.

At length the "all clear" was given. Mrs. Peacock released the cradle holding a bottle of champagne, and after a moment's delay the great structure began to move, at first silently, then with a noise like the cracking of ice as she gained way. The crowd cheered and the ship moved on, taking up with a roar the cables that held her to land. Her white stern vanished into a fog which was so thick that only the watchers on the far end of the quay could see whether she bowed three times to her lady sponsor as a well-behaved ship should do.

The name of the *Empress of Japan* is already familiar in the Pacific Ocean. An earlier ship of that name, armed as an auxiliary cruiser, helped the *Himalaya* and two other *Emperesses* to blockade German supply ships in Manila, and later took a hand in the recapture of the *Exford*, which the famous *Emden* had seized. The new *Empress of Japan* is to be the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ship engaged on the Pacific route from Vancouver to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Manila. Her older sister, the *Empress of Canada*, has made the journey in eight days, ten hours, fifty-three minutes; the *Empress of Japan*, engined to travel 21 knots on service, should make the journey in eight days, saving one day on the usual crossing. She is designed to carry 400 first-class passengers, 164 second-class, 100 third-class, and 316 Asiatic steerage passengers.

The first-class passengers, who will pay £60 or £70 for the journey across the Pacific, will have all the luxuries which the furnishes can devise, and their children will play in a room whose exterior will look like a red tiled cottage standing in a flower garden.

Although the ship is to be thus luxuriously equipped with the incidentals of the expensive life there is also much room left for cargo, and 60,000 cubic feet of it will be required for the silk-loom. The length of the ship of 866ft., its height, 107ft., its gross tonnage 26,000 tons. One can imagine that, completed, with her three funnels above and her hull below, she will be an attractive vessel.

Higher-Speed Ships.

Upon this eastern trip the need for speed is not measurable in terms of the Atlantic journey. Nevertheless, Captain Gillies, the general manager of the company's steamships, predicted a general increase in the speed of both passenger and cargo vessels, and pointed out that the *Empress of Japan*, though not unconventional in design, would give a higher speed on service than her predecessor with the same weight of machinery and size of oil-fuel tankers. She is to be driven by Parsons type turbines and Yarrow type boilers. He predicted also that the new *Empress of Britain*, to be commissioned in 1931, would make the run from Southampton to Quebec in five days. He was inclined to think that a four-day crossing of the Atlantic would approach the limit of the powers of surface ships. In conclusion he paid warm compliments to the Fairfield Yard for rapidity of construction and quality of their work.

Sir Alex M. Kennedy, the chairman of the Fairfield Company, expressed some pride in the association of the two concerns, and recalled that this was the twelfth ship the yard had constructed for the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir Alex deplored the mistakes of politicians and their effect upon industry, but admitted that during the last twelve months shipbuilding had been in a rather better state than for many years. Though the immediate outlook was not so favourable, they must not be discouraged.

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Note Reduction in Prices.



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No. 54, NATHANROAD, KOWLOON.

A HARD WIND TO RAISE!

CANTON GOVERNMENT'S LOAN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Jan. 15. Property owners of Canton are again being forced to take up Government bonds to the extent of half a month's rental. This is their quota of the Government loan for \$4,000,000 floated at the beginning of this year. These bonds will be redeemable at the end of June, provided that there are no political disturbances in the meantime. The impressed "subscribers," however, have little or no faith in the pledges of the Government, realizing that numerous loans of the past have not yet been repaid, although they are long overdue.

All Government employees, including school teachers, are also forced to take up these bonds to the extent of 20 per cent. of their salaries for the month of December. This is also not exactly a popular ruling.

A Police circular goes on to state that all shops and houses whose monthly rental is less than \$10 will be exempted. Those whose monthly rental is more than \$10 but less than \$15 will be classified as \$15, and so on, as far as taking up bonds is concerned.

With piracy and brigandage rife, and business at a standstill, the monthly income of the Provincial Government of Kwangtung has shown a marked decline. According to Mr. Fan Ki Mo, Commissioner of Finance, since the beginning of the year against the Kwangsi "Ironside" coalition, the Provincial Government's revenue has been about \$5,000,000 a month. At normal times it exceeded \$6,500,000.

All talk in official circles about stopping gambling in Kwangtung from January 1 has now ceased. The authorities declare that this measure could not be enforced without seriously affecting the income of the Government. April is now suggested as a possible date in which to eradicate this social evil!

STANDARDS OF VALUE.

In spite of repeated Government warnings, merchants in Canton are still refusing to accept old coins. In a public circular issued yesterday the Government urges buyers to sue the sellers, or to inform the Police. But so far, no trouble of this kind has arisen. The people are still demanding the new coins, and are willing to pay a premium as high as \$2 per \$100 for them. However, old coins are still accepted in the interior of the Province, and in some places are even preferred.

The value of copper in Canton has risen, for some unknown reason. Hitherto the exchange was 33 coppers to the 20-cent silver piece but now it is 36.

This rise in value is being especially welcomed by hawkers and peddlers, and small merchants generally, who usually transact their business in coppers. The value of Central Bank of China notes has also risen markedly, today's quotation being 91 cents to the dollar.

NANKING'S PROGRESS.

AN ADDRESS IN CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Jan. 15. Mr. Koo Ying Fan, a high Nanking official at present in Canton, delivered an address to a large gathering at the Government House yesterday in which he gave a review of the present political situation in China. Over a thousand persons were present, including General Chen Ming Shu.

Mr. Koo said, among other things, that the inevitable result of any one group refusing to take orders from Nanking was complete defeat. This was exactly what has happened to Feng Yu Hsiang, the Kwangsi clique, Chang Fat Fui, Tang Seng Chi and others. The Central Government, he said, was "unshakable, and strong enough to cope with any situation." The speaker predicted that by the end of February all civil strife in whatever form or shape, would be put down throughout the country.

In regard to the question of extrajudicial, Mr. Koo said that in answer to the objections of foreign Powers that China still lacks an adequate judiciary code, the authorities in Nanking and elsewhere were working hard on the problem. "We have already declared extrajudicial abolished as from January 1 of this year," he said, "but the manner in which the thing is to be done requires some negotiation with the foreign Powers." Mr. Hu Han Min, President of the Legislative Yuan, has been working day and night on prison reforms, and other matters.

MOTOR-CAR SALE CLAIM.

KARTAR SINGH SUES HIS NAMESAKE.

At the Summary Court yesterday, before the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Wood), Kartar Singh, of Macdonnell Road, sued Kartar Singh, of Sing Woo Road, for \$820, alleged to be due as the purchase price of public motor car No. 472 sold to the defendant under a promissory note dated November 5, 1929. A third man of the same name was mentioned as a witness.

Plaintiff, represented by Mr. F. H. Kwok, said that he sold the car on the date mentioned in the note, and it was agreed that defendant should pay \$100 on account on November 10 and thereafter \$50 every month. No payments had been made by the defendant on the note.

Payments on Account Denied. In cross-examination plaintiff denied that he received \$130 in small sums. He also denied that the \$820 represented a balance due on the car.

Defendant, in the witness-box, stated that he bought the car in January last year at an agreed price of \$1,050 and on November 5 the balance due was \$820, for which he gave a promissory note at plaintiff's request. Defendant had also handed over daily the earnings, and to date he had paid the plaintiff \$130. Defendant averred that the plaintiff was the sort of man who would deny anything.

Plaintiff (interposing): And how many times have you been in Court before?

Defendant asked his Lordship if judgment were given against him he be allowed to pay in instalments of \$50 monthly. If the plaintiff would swear on oath at the Sikh Temple that he had received no payments, defendant said he was prepared to waive the \$130 which he alleged he had paid in small sums. Defendant further said that plaintiff promised to settle the matter out of Court early in the day and on that account he did not bring his witnesses. The witnesses were Bissen Singh, Buntar Singh and Kartar Singh.

Judgment for Plaintiff. Giving judgment, his Lordship said that the defendant had admitted signing the note, and it was up to him to prove that he had paid \$130. It was also his duty to bring his witnesses, and the case could not be postponed because they were absent. His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff on the claim and costs. The plaintiff was given leave to issue execution as to costs at once. A stay of execution for one month was granted as to \$400, and three months as to the balance of \$130. Defendant was granted liberty to apply for a review of the judgment as to the balance of \$130 within one month on payment of costs.

BODY FOUND AT TSUNWAN.

FOUL PLAY FEARED BY THE POLICE.

The body of a Chinese aged about forty was yesterday found by the Police on the foreshore of Tsun Wan, a brief official report stating that it is presumably a case of murder.

Details of the injuries on the body were not available yesterday, but immediately after the discovery, Chief Detective Inspector Reynolds and the Police photographer proceeded to the scene to make investigations. The body was discovered near the Tsun Wan Ferry Wharf and nearby the Police also found a chopper. Meanwhile, the Police are seeking the whereabouts of a cook employed at the Tiu Hing Cheung vermilion factory and another man, who are both believed to have been connected with the crime.

THE KOHATSU MARU.

DOCKING FOR REPAIRS TODAY.

Surveyors have been busy inspecting the Kohatsu Maru—which had to be beached at Junk Bay on Monday morning with four feet of water in her hold—but they have not yet ascertained the full extent of the damage. She was discharging her cargo of oil and general merchandise yesterday and will probably go to dry dock for repairs to-day.

ROUND THE COURTS.

TASHIMA TO "SIT DOWN GAOL."

FOR BREAKING BOTTLES, DISHES AND A PARTITION.

Tashima, the little Japanese boot-maker, who was recently before the Kowloon Magistrate for being drunk was again arrested in Mody Road in an intoxicated condition. The Magistrate seeing the defendant observed that he had promised a few days ago to refrain from drinking and keep his New Year resolutions.

Defendant: When I came out of gaol a friend gave me a glass.

Magistrate: You said that you weren't going to get drunk, and you get drunk on the day you come out of prison.

Mr. D. Ogilvie, the First Clerk, told the Magistrate that the defendant had been annoying the people above his (defendant's) brother's shop in Nathan Road. It was at their request that the police called. Mr. Ogilvie added that he happened to pass the shop at the time and went inside. The defendant had broken bottles, dishes and the partitions of the premises.

Detective Sergeant Humphreys said that no finger prints had been taken as the defendant was too drunk.

His Worship: So you have to sort of guess the number of previous convictions.

The police officer replied that the defendant was well known to nearly every member of the police. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$25 or three weeks' hard labour. Defendant hearing the sentence remarked "Why three weeks? Last time only one week sit down gaol!"

The Magistrate (coldly): One reason is that you have broken your promise not to get drunk again, and the other is that you created a disturbance.

CAUTION FOR NEW COMER.

In view of the fact that he was a new comer, Major C. Willson, let Mr. W. J. Ruddiford, the Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner, off with a caution when he appeared as defendant in a "motor case" at Central Magistracy yesterday.

Sergeant Baker who prosecuted said that he was on patrol in Stubbs Road on the night of January 3, when he came up behind Mr. Ruddiford's car and followed it to town. To keep up with it, he had to travel between 25 and 30 m.p.h. and for a time at 30 miles an hour.

Mr. Ruddiford told the Magistrate that he had only arrived in the Colony on December 30, and he did not know that 25 miles per hour was against the regulations. The Magistrate discharged him with a caution.

MOHAMMEDANS DON'T TOUCH PIGS.

"I am a strict Mohammedan, and I do not touch pigs at all," said an Indian constable to Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Four Chinese women were charged with cruelty to two pigs by carrying them in crates which were not provided with sufficient matting to prevent their legs from protruding through the bottom. The defendants intimated that the crates had two mats but that the constable had extracted one before he went to the Station!

In reply to the Magistrate the constable said for religious reasons, he wouldn't touch a pig at all, and, saying that he disbelieved the women's story, the Magistrate fined them \$5 each.

CANNED CRABS IN JAPAN.

An American-Japanese joint enterprise is under contemplation for crab canning industry on the Alaskan coast, the Japanese authorities having given their permission. The company will be established in Seattle, with a capital of half a million yen, and its executive office created in Hakodate, Hokkaido, with a capital of 1,500,000 yen. The period of the proposed enterprise will be fixed in 10 years. During the first year five crab-canning vessels, in the second year 8, and in the third year 10 vessels will be sent to northern waters. For experimental operation three vessels will be sent out the next fiscal year with 75,000 canned crab boxes.

A FALSE CHOP?

CASE AGAINST BUILDERS' FOREMAN.

A foreman of the Hop Hing firm, building contractors, was charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with fraudulently embezzling \$403.13 from the firm and uttering a false chop and document.

Mr. A. E. Hall prosecuted, and the defendant pleading not guilty said that he had collected over \$9,000 on behalf of the firm including the amount mentioned in the charge. He said that the money was turned over to the assistant manager, and not the complainant. He denied that the chop was a false one.

Outlining the case, Mr. Hall said that the complainant was the manager of the Hop Hing firm and that the defendant was the foreman. His behaviour lately had aroused suspicion and the manager went around to the various firms who had accounts with the company and found that there was a deficit of \$234 outstanding to the Kwong Hing firm and \$259.13 from the Ming Loong firm.

On December 29 last, the complainant had occasion to open the defendant's desk and found a document bearing a false chop of the firm. The defendant was out at the time and when he returned the complainant put the matter to him. He admitted that the chop was his, but remarked that he would destroy it. Later the defendant went with the cashier to the Kwong Hing firm to settle an agreement. The genuine chop was handed to the defendant to stamp the agreement, but he used the false one instead. Mr. Hall remarked that the defendant did this so as to collect money in future, and put that chop on the receipts. The Magistrate observed that he did not see how the defendant had done any harm by stamping the agreement with the false chop. He had been authorised to execute the agreement, and he would not have gained anything by using the chop.

Mr. Hall explained that the defendant could have got credit in future on the chop and lead others to believe that it was the genuine chop, whereas it was not. The case was adjourned.

SAMPAN DASHED TO PIECES.

OLD MAN RESCUED FROM HARBOUR.

Owing to the rough conditions in the Harbour yesterday, an old man of 82 nearly lost his life when a sampan which he was steering was dashed to pieces on the Kowloon Naval Yard Wall.

According to a Police report the sampan was on its way from the Kowloon Godown to Yau-mat. When opposite the Naval Yard it met with a strong gust of wind, and the old man, who was the only person on the vessel at the time, was not able to control the sampan, which was washed up against the wall.

The man was rescued by Dockyard employees, little the worse for his experience.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TWO CASES FOR TRIAL ON MONDAY.

There are two cases in this month's Criminal Sessions which will open at the Supreme Court next Monday at 10 a.m.

His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) will take the case of Hon Fuk Kau, alias Lo Cha, who is on trial on a charge of robbery by two or more.

Mr. Noel Instone Brewer will take his trial before the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Wood). There are three charges in the indictment, two of making a false statement (without oath) and another of publishing a fraudulent statement, in connection with the affairs of the Instone Banking Corporation.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

JUNIOR COUNSEL'S FEE APPROVED.

Supplementary items to a total of \$31,328 were approved at a meeting of the Finance Committee held yesterday.

The items were enumerated in yesterday's issue and all passed without question excepting an item under the heading of legal expenses amounting to \$9,027. This was in connection with the case taken by the Hong Kong Government against the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank recently for the re-crediting of certain sums paid out by the bank on forged cheques.

Sir Henry Pollock pointed out that the Government won the case and he could not understand why there should be such a heavy bill to pay.

The Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern replied that the Government's actual disbursements exceeded the sum of \$11,474.30 (which amount was recovered) by \$9,643. This comprised junior counsel's fees and other items not recoverable.

ONCE TOO OFTEN.

THIEF WHO RETURNED FOR MORE.

A married woman was before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday on charges of stealing a suit of clothes from a spinster at 77, Reclamation Street, and of attempting to obtain a gold wrist watch and a gold bangle under false pretences. She pleaded not guilty.

Det. Sgt. Fitches told his Worship that the defendant, together with a girl, went to the complainant's house on the night of January 12 and told the complainant that her sister had sent them there to stay for a few days. They had only just arrived from the country! Complainant had no objection but decided to "play safe" so she suggested that defendant and the little girl should accompany her to her sister's house. They went, but defendant suddenly said she was cold and asked to be allowed to return to the house with the girl. She did so and on getting to the house told the amah that her mistress wanted a suit of clothes. This was given her and she went away again. In the meantime complainant had ascertained from her sister that she had not sent defendant and the girl along so she made for home, where she was told by the amah what happened. The complainant then went out to look for the defendant.

Not satisfied with what she already obtained, defendant rashly returned to the house and said she had been sent to get complainant's watch and bangle. The amah, who knew better, detained her and sent for her mistress. After a while she was taken to the police station.

The Magistrate found the woman guilty and sentenced her to a month's imprisonment on each charge.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

APPOINTMENTS TO CHINA FLEET.

Officers of the Royal Navy on their way to Hong Kong, on appointment to ships on the China Station, include:—

Sailed from Home per s.s. Macedonia on December 27:—

Lieut. R. Moore, for H.M.S. Hermes, vice Lieut. Sellar.

Lieut. A. St. J. Edwards, for Hermes, vice Lieut. A. B. Usher.

Lieut. W. T. Couchman and Lieut. G. C. Askew for Hermes.

Lieut. K. F. Boxall, for Iroquois, vice Lieut. C. G. Little.

Lieut. K. A. Short, for Moth, vice Lieut. R. Birch.

Sailed per s.s. Aeneas on January 4:—

Lt.-Comdr. A. A. Hayers, for Cicada, in command.

Sailed per s.s. Kalyan on January 9:—

Lt.-Comdr. H. S. Sqaunce, for Kent.

Lt.-Comdr. A. E. Dodington, for Hermes, vice Lt.-Comdr. J. A. Garland.

Lt.-Comdr. B. J. L. W. Rogers, Tillamook, for Hermes, vice Wright.

Lt.-Comdr. S. B. de Courcy, Ireland, for Hermes, vice Lieut. Comdr. Camidge.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

A N ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING will be held at the GUILD OFFICE, 67, Des Vaux Road, Central (Davis House), on WEDNESDAY, 15th JANUARY, 1930, at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M.

Business—General.
All Members are requested to attend.
T. T. LAURENSEN,
Branch Secretary,
[8906]

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

BURNS DINNER.

THE BURNS DINNER will be held in the HONGKONG HOTEL on FRIDAY, 14th JANUARY, 1930, at 8 P.M. and Not SATURDAY, 15th, Members intending being Present should send in their Names as soon as possible to

E. M. BRYDEN,
c/o LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
[8907]

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on TUESDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1930, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 21st JANUARY, to TUESDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, Both Days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 14th Jan., 1930. [8906]

HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Sir Cecil CLEMMENTI, K.C.M.G., will preside at the CONSTITUTENT MEETING to be held in the CITY HALL on TUESDAY, JANUARY 21st, at 5 P.M.

Ladies and Gentlemen who are interested are invited to Attend.
The Business of the Meeting will be to adopt a Constitution for a Society for the Protection of Children, and to elect Officers and General and Executive Committees. [8901]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

OWNERS are Reminded that ENTRIES for the ANNUAL RACE MEETING must be in the Hands of the SECRETARY on or before SATURDAY, 18th JANUARY, 1930, at 3 P.M.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
[8904]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.
22nd, 24th 25th, 26th FEBRUARY AND 1st MARCH, 1930.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS are Now Ready and may be obtained upon Application to the SECRETARY, Hong Kong, 8th Jan., 1930 [8906]

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Information has been coming in from all over the globe which will enable this issue to present the most complete record yet attained of the world's warships in picture, plan and text.

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INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

In order to facilitate the investigation with regard to a Number of Share Certificates which have been fraudulently obtained from the Company, All Holders of Share Certificates of the Company are requested to send in Full Particulars of their Holdings, Number of Certificates, Name of Owner, the Actual Distinguishing Numbers of the Shares covered by the Certificate, and Date of Issue of such Certificates and their Teller Numbers, to the GENERAL MANAGERS As Soon As Possible.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [5738]

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L. C. F. BELLAMY,
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NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned CARGO has been lying at Messrs. THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.'s GODOWNS Undelivered and unless DELIVERY is Taken or Claimed on or Before 18th JANUARY, 1930, Consignees and/or other interested in the CARGO ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that Same will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to defray Storage and other Charges due.

Bill of Lading	Marks & Nos.	Description of Goods	Quantity
Antwerp No. 1.	Kwangsi Cement Factory Labels Cimentcaut.	3,600 Barrels 4 3/8" Cement.	4/8/29

Antwerp No. 14.	Kwangsi Cement Factory	342 bales Bonvra Sheets 21 Crates Galv'd Sheets & Access. 6 Crates Steel Sheets. 19 cases Bolts Nuts & Washers	4/7/29
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GTBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
THE BEN LINE STEAMERS LTD.
Hong Kong, 10th Jan., 1930. [8893]

THE TIME FOR BLANKETS

IS HERE, BUT WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR THOSE WHO CANNOT AFFORD THEM?

MEMBERS of the Committee attend at the Society's Room, CITY HALL, EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10.30 to receive GIFTS of BLANKETS, Part-worn Clothing, etc.

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6.55 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone over N. China has strengthened slightly. Fresh monsoon will continue along the S.E. Coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Local Forecast:—N. winds, fresh, fine to cloudy.

BIRTH.

CHALONER.—On January 14, at Peak Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. R. M. CHALONER, a daughter. [8906]

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Lee House Street, Tel. Central 12.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4511.

London Office: 91, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JANUARY 15, 1930.

A STARVED UNIVERSITY.

So eloquently were the claims of Hong Kong University pressed on Monday by the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor that it may seem scarcely necessary to say more on the subject. Yet there is much that Sir Cecil CLEMENTI and Sir HENRY GOLLAN left unsaid—not because they were ignorant of the facts, but because that particular occasion was not quite appropriate for mentioning them. His Excellency the Governor and the Lord Chief Justice both stressed the financial difficulties confronting the great institution in which they are so keenly interested. They pointed out that at least another \$200,000 per annum is needed in order to balance the budget of the University—making the long overdue and much needed additions to salaries, and generally bringing the efficiency of the institution up to the standard which should be maintained. The Vice-Chancellor gracefully and gratefully acknowledged the generosity shown by members of the public—particularly Chinese—in supporting the University, and the Chancellor also warmly expressed his appreciation of the keen interest shown by the community of the Colony in the welfare of this "lighthouse of learning." It is to be hoped that these eloquent appeals for assistance from London will not go unheeded, and that a handsome contribution from the Boxer Indemnity will before long find its way into the coffers of the University. Few people outside that institution are aware how very seriously the full exercise of its functions are being restricted, and a little more publicity on the matter cannot but do good in making the urgency of the case quite clear.

More than six months ago we drew attention in these columns to the almost incredible difficulties against which this institution was desperately struggling to make good. No apology is needed for once more briefly reviewing these disgraceful conditions, which are seriously cramping the activities of the only British University in the Far East. Taking the last annual report as our authority, we find on every hand evidence of inadequate accommodation, indifferent equipment, and underpaid services. The Medical Faculty is in a sad plight. A separate department for surgery is needed, as the Professor has no laboratory other than the dissecting-room. The Professor of Medicine has neither lecture-room nor laboratory! In the Faculty of Arts there is no Chair of Philosophy nor Readership in Geography. Logic and ethics are taught by a part-time lecturer engaged for the purpose. "Indeed, it is ludicrous that a University whose obvious business it is to bridge over the chasm which now yawns between Western and Chinese culture should have no philosopher on its staff."

In the matter of books of reference the University is seriously handicapped as the amount of money it can afford to spend on books is "lamentably inadequate." The range of the University's reading interests is wide, and there is no other serious library of any sort in the Colony, but as matters stand it is not possible to add books to the library in the number desirable. In the Department of Pathology the staff has so much routine work to do that their time is almost fully occupied. "What little spare time is left to them cannot be made available for serious research, for the simple reason that as yet the Department is in want of an animal house." The accommodation now available for the Department of Pathology is taxed to the utmost, and will be soon inadequate. More room and more men are needed if the efficiency of the Department is to be maintained.

The physiological laboratories are not equipped up to the standard considered necessary in a modern medical school. Many experiments customarily performed in other universities by students themselves cannot be carried out in our University "even as class demonstrations." Consequently, the acquisition of knowledge becomes a matter of lectures and book-work instead of actual experimental experience—a poor foundation on which to build a sound knowledge of such a practical subject as medicine. There is only \$1,000 available for new equipment, and no money at all for research purposes. Consequently, original contributions to medical science are almost impossible, although there is a wealth of material for investigation in the virgin field of South China. The Medical School might be a worthy outpost of British medicine in the Orient, but again money is needed. When the Reader in Biology arrived, he could find no evidence that botany had ever been taught in the University! There were no stores of chemicals, preserved specimens, or apparatus, and the Department was very badly equipped in every respect. Even in the Department of Mathematics—where little is needed in the way of equipment beyond brains—new blackboards are needed. Better equipment is also needed in the Department of Physics for advanced courses and post-graduate work. The present grant being not enough to meet the needs of the ordinary courses.

These depressing details were not mentioned in the speeches made on Monday, but it is well that the general public should be reminded of the melancholy facts, lest the eloquent appeals by the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor be regarded too lightly. The University of Hong Kong is an institution of which this Colony should be—and is—proud. It is an educational experiment which has been a success, but not the success it could and should be, simply because it has been starved of funds. The University has paid its way; it has no heavy burden of accumulated debt to drag it down—the working account for 1929 showed a credit balance; its high standard of study and discipline have been maintained; its prestige and popularity are both increasing—but those responsible for carrying on its activities are working under conditions which are inadequate and unfair. Once more an appeal is made to the Home Government that we should be made of the Boxer indemnity to relieve the University authorities from further financial anxiety. The present Government is quite rightly anxious to maintain the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and China. The University of Hong Kong was founded with the object—among others—of maintaining good understanding with the people of China. Surely the Administration over which Mr. MacDonald presides will be quick to appreciate the enormous influence our University exercises upon Anglo-Chinese relations, and no less quick in deciding to take action on the lines suggested by the retiring Chancellor.

News and Views.

There will be a Public Lecture at the Helena May Institute on Tuesday 21st inst. when Father Finn will speak on Gothic Art.

The Burns Dinner organised by the Hong Kong St. Andrew's Society will be held on Friday, January 24, not on the Saturday.

The Committee of the Hong Kong Benevolent Society acknowledge most gratefully the gift of a case of milk from the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.

According to statistics compiled by the Canton Public Safety Bureau, the population of Canton city is 828,700 approximately. Of this number, 485,178 are males, or 58 per cent. of the total number.

On inquiry at the Matilda Hospital yesterday evening we were informed that there was no change in the condition of the Rev. F. C. Yung, Minister of the Union Church, Hong Kong. His condition still causes some anxiety.

The Hong Kong branch of the Honourable Company of Master Mariners are giving a dinner to be held in honour of Capt. O. H. Farrar, O.B.E. and the officers of the s.s. Haiching at the Hong Kong Hotel on Saturday night.

There were 24 cases of small-pox last week and 16 deaths. Other cases of notifiable disease were: typhoid 1; diphtheria 6 (5 deaths). Deaths from tuberculosis numbered 45; from malaria 5 and from influenza 1. On Monday ten cases of small-pox and one of diphtheria were notified.

At Capetown last month Lieutenant E. W. Howard-Crookett, of H.M.S. Wallflower, was killed outright when the motor-car he was driving collided with an electric train. Lieutenant Howard-Crookett, who was a newcomer to Capetown, previously served with the China Squadron.

From the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij we have received an artistic wall-calendar, from Messrs. Moulder & Co., Ltd. a tear-off calendar, and from Messrs. Harry Wicking & Co. half a dozen very attractive Chinese calendars issued by Messrs. Wiggins, Teape and Alex. Pirie (Export), Ltd.

A well-dressed young Chinese lady was shopping in the Shui Hing Lung Foreign Goods Store, No. 226, Queen's Road, Central, when she had her gold necklace snatched from behind. She raised an alarm and chased the thief but the man made good his escape. A report was made to the police.

A fine of \$10 with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour was imposed by Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday on a Chinese who was found guilty of trying to defraud the Wing Tai Pawnshop, 558 Shanghai Street, of \$18, by attempting to pawn a false gold ring.

A mistake that led to a gathering of Wesleyan women at West Moor, Northumberland, listening in growing surprise to an address on Labour politics instead of the Church topic they had expected came to light recently. A woman who was to have addressed a meeting in the Co-operative Hall entered by error a Wesleyan church on the other side of the road, where an audience awaited a speaker. After the preliminary hymn she began to explain the Labour party's views on family allowances. When the mistake dawned on her she at once crossed the road to her Labour friends, who were becoming greatly perturbed by her non-appearance.

Chinese Prisons as They Are!

Wush, Jan. 7.—In an article entitled "Extraterritoriality from the Chinese Standpoint," in the N.C. Daily News Mr. Edward Bing Shuey-Lee says "more modern gaols are being established everywhere." In this connection the following translation from the Shi Pao is of interest:—"It is interesting to note that the local gaol, is so overcrowded that there is hardly enough room for the occupants to stretch their feet while sleeping at night. A plan has to be devised to divide the criminals into two sections so that they may sleep by turn. For example, if A sleeps the first half of the night, he will have to sit awake the other half, and B will lie down in his place." Living and sanitary conditions in the Wush gaol, in which at present there are 882 prisoners, are simply appalling. To cite one instance, 80 men are crowded into a room 20 by 20 ft. with an alcove in one end which is used as a latrine.

Scandals in Japan.

It was thought that the unprecedentedly large crops of scandals unearthed in Japan during the latter half of 1929 had been plumbed to the bottom, but fresh revelations are expected as the result of confessions made by a prison warder of the destruction of evidence on a large scale. In Japan, after a brief preliminary examination of any accused at the procurator's office, defendant, if presumed guilty, is hauled off to the "under-trial" section of the gaol and further examination conducted in prison. Accordingly, the evidence obtained is frequently kept in the gaol and it is this evidence that the prison warder is said to have destroyed. Already several persons, some of high standing, have been arrested. The Japanese papers have interesting accounts of what takes place behind the gray walls of the Ichigaya Gaol. Tokyo's principal penitentiary. The gaol, they say, is crowded with "high-class" guests of the Government. Most of them pass away the time reading the Chinese classics and in Buddhist meditations, while others, it is reported, are busy themselves in literary work. Amongst those involved in the scandals were a number who had committed perjury and made false reports, to save themselves or their friends. These people have been dealt with summarily and are now serving minor terms of imprisonment.

Mats From Old Silk Stockings.

A request that parcels of old silk stockings should be sent to the International Grenfell Association, Industrial Department, St. Anthony, Newfoundland, in order to provide material for the making of mats by the people of Labrador, has been made by Sir Wilfred Grenfell. "It does not matter how old the stockings are or how many ladders they have in them, our people can, with the addition of some flannel, turn out the finest rugs in the world," said Sir Wilfred. "Many quaint designs are incorporated in the rugs which are often made by a man in hospital as he is recovering from an illness." A display of goods made by the people of Labrador was held in London recently.

Dr. Schacht and Reparations.

For the second time within about a month the President of the Reichsbank has dropped a bomb. Early in December Dr. Schacht issued a memorandum on German financial policy which was received with consternation in Berlin Government quarters and with painful surprise in other capitals. It was the time rather than the matter of his memorandum which was unfortunate from an international standpoint. Although Dr. Schacht roundly condemned the referendum on the Young Plan, the publication of his critical analysis of the concessions which he claims, Germany has since been forced to make was calculated to give the ordinary voter a confused idea that his country's principal financial expert supported the Nationalist party's referendum. It is, of course, well known that Dr. Schacht never liked the modifications of the Young Plan which were made at the Hague Conference, so that his denunciation of Germany's surrender of the Dawes Plan surplus could be regarded merely as a public exculpatory washing of his patriotic hands. As far as external policy is concerned, Dr. Schacht's action last month was regarded as being inspired by a desire to warn the German Delegation to take a firm line at the second Hague Conference, now in session. The motive of his latest demonstration is probably to warn the creditor Powers that Germany's financial position is such that she cannot bear the additional burdens being imposed upon her. As to that, of course, opinions differ. Dr. Curtius—who was Minister of Economic Affairs before taking up the Foreign Office portfolio—declared that the concessions secured by Mr. Snowden had not increased Germany's total obligations. Dr. Schacht contends they have—and has been sharply rapped over the knuckles for "interfering in politics." Meanwhile Reuter tells the Conference at the Hague is proceeding as though there was no such person as Dr. Schacht in existence.

Looking Back 25 Years.

Naturally when exchange stands high (1/11½) a good deal of complaint is heard about the maintenance of charges which were fixed when the exchange value of the dollar fell to 1s. 7d. and even lower. If there were any stability about the exchange rate of the dollar, the yearning for a reduction of prices to something like the old rates would demand immediate attention, but until we get fixity of exchange we can hope for very little in the way of a cheapening of prices. As the dollar has fallen in value, not only has rent and the cost of living increased, but it must not be forgotten salaries have also increased. The butcher who now charges much more for his meat than he did five years ago, doubtless finds that in the same period the working expenses of his business have increased in something like the same proportion—perhaps not quite to the same extent as his profits, but still to an extent which will not admit of a reversion to former prices in the market list. Before we can hope for much in that way, landlords must be induced to reduce rents to the old figure, and men must be found to work for the old wages. And as agreements for terms of years preclude hope of immediate change in that direction, even a decision to adopt a gold standard of currency could not immediately produce any substantial lowering of the cost of living. The only change we are likely to see in rents is in the direction of increase.—Hong Kong Daily Press, January 15, 1930.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The Chinese say in cases of eye disease if there is no deposit in the corner of the eye of humoral discharge, there is little hope of recovery. We presume that they know nothing of the philosophy of the matter, and are not aware that in cases where there is discharge, the disease is generally external and capable of being acted on by lotions and ointments, with which the Chinese materia medica abounds, whilst cases which do not discharge or deposit are more generally internal, and therefore beyond the skill of their best oculists. In many things the knowledge of the Chinese seems to be greater than it is, from the fact that they argue from the well-known fact that the Chinese have no knowledge of the cause of eye disease.—Hong Kong Daily Press, January 16, 1930.

CHINA'S INTERESTS
IN RUSSIA.GERMANY TO CONTINUE
TO ACT.

A NANKING MESSAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Jan. 14.

Despite the preliminary settlement of the China-Soviet dispute it is learned that the German Government will continue to take care of the Chinese interests in Soviet Russia until China's diplomatic and consular representations there are fully established.

INTERNATIONAL TRAIN
SERVICES.

EARLY RESUMPTION LIKELY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HARBIN, Jan. 14.

The first train from Vladivostok since the outbreak of the Sino-Soviet dispute steamed in yesterday. It is expected that the Trans-Siberian service will be resumed this week.

CANTON-HANKOW
RAILWAY.TAKEN OVER BY THE
GOVERNMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Jan. 14.

The Ministry of Railways announces that the Canton-Hankow Railway, which was formerly a semi-official enterprise, has been completely taken over by the Government, which will reimburse all private shareholders of the railway within six months.

JAPANESE MINISTER
TO CHINA.

MR. YADA APPOINTED?

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Jan. 14.

The report that the Japanese Government has appointed Mr. Yada, the Japanese Consul at Shanghai, as acting Japanese Minister to China has been confirmed.

Mr. Yada told Pressmen that he has received instructions from Tokyo appointing him acting Minister. He will, he adds, stay at Shanghai for the time being as he deems it unnecessary for him to proceed to Peking personally.

As soon as he receives instructions from Tokyo, he will proceed to Nanking to conduct negotiations for revision of the Sino-Japanese Treaty.

EXIT TANG SENG CHI.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Jan. 14.

Telegraphing to General Ho Ying Ching, General Liu Chih said that the remnants of Tang Seng Chi's troops under Sun Tien Ying and Feng Hua Tang have been dissolved and that there are no enemy troops on the Peking-Hankow Railway line at present.

RE-ORGANIZING POLICE
IN PALESTINE.CEYLON POLICE CHIEF'S
MISSION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Jan. 14.

The Inspector-General of Ceylon Police, Mr. Herbert Dowling, will leave Colombo on January 16 for Palestine, with a commission to re-organize the Palestine Police Force.

DR. SCHACHT'S NEW
SURPRISE.INTERNATIONAL BANK
QUESTION.

PROTEST IGNORED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, Jan. 13.

Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, threw a bombshell into the conference when he informed the chairman of the organising committee of the International Bank that he "reserves his attitude" as regards the co-operation of the Reichsbank in the International Bank. The German delegates thereupon proposed that another group of German banks deposit in the International Bank 100,000,000 marks, interest free, as the Reichsbank had intended.

The creditors accepted the new German proposal in connection with the International Bank. The Germans promised to supply the names of the proposed bankers within 30 hours. Dr. Schacht's attempt to torpedo the conference therefore failed, the delegates severely rebuking him for "interfering in politics."

It is noteworthy that Dr. Schacht refused to become Germany's chief expert when the Government declined strictly to adhere to his Memorandum, but agreed to assist if necessary. His bombshell contained a letter to the chairman of the Bankers' Committee refusing the Reichsbank's co-operation unless the original Young Plan were accepted; unless Great Britain gave up sequestered German property, and unless France renounced all military and political sanctions.

Mr. Philip Snowden declared that Dr. Schacht could not veto the decisions of the Governments. Dr. Curtius stated that the friction between the Reichsbank and the German Government would be dealt with by the latter. The conference is proceeding as if Dr. Schacht did not exist.

Dr. Schacht Subsidies.

The German delegation has announced that it will take the necessary steps to-morrow legally to guarantee the participation and co-operation of the Reichsbank in the Bank of International Settlements. Dr. Schacht has informed the German Finance Minister that he consequently will not attempt to evade the obligation imposed upon him by the Agreement, which action consequently disposes of the proposal for other German banks to replace the Reichsbank.

CONFERENCE DRAWS
NEAR.

PREPARATIONS IN LONDON.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Jan. 14.

The Five-Power Naval Conference will begin its work a week from today. Although the Conference will hold practically all its meetings in St. James Palace, the first plenary session will be held in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords when King George will deliver the inaugural speech. His words, together with speeches which will follow, are being broadcast throughout the country, and arrangements have also been made to relay them to different parts of Europe, in some European countries and in the United States. Seventeen microphones have been installed in the Royal Gallery for the occasion.

Although it is impossible to give any accurate forecast, the general view is that the Conference will last several weeks.

M. Colban, chief of the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations, will attend as an observer without participating in the proceedings.

POLITICS IN INDIA.

NO-TAX MOVEMENT
COLLAPSES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

Consequent to the rigid enforcement of the Criminal Code banning all assemblies, the "No-Tax" movement has collapsed. One-fourth of the quarterly amount has already been obtained at Bankalabaila.

Chandrasekhar, leader of the movement, is further charged with the attempted murder of the collector.

RISE OF MOTOR
SHIPS.SOME SIGNIFICANT
FIGURES.

TONNAGE INCREASES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Lloyd's Register of shipping returns for the quarter ending December 31 last shows a total world tonnage under construction of 3,110,880, of which 1,360,284 tons are being constructed in Britain. The latter figure represents an increase of 111,899 tons as compared with last September, and of 317,460 tons compared with December 1928. Tonnage being constructed in Britain includes 161,000 for the Dominions.

735,912 tons of motor-ships are under construction in Britain and 871,922 abroad. The continued progress in the employment of the internal-combustion engine is indicated by the fact that 73 motor-ships are being built in the world, each of 3,000 tons or over, compared with 28 steamers of similar size. These figures include 15 motor-ships and six steamers of 45,000 tons or over.

NEW AMERICAN COTTON
ASSOCIATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DOVER, Delaware, Jan. 14.

An American Cotton Co-operative Association has been incorporated here with a capital of \$3,000,000, with a view to stabilization of the cotton industry.

DUTCH RUBBER
PRODUCERS.TO CONFER WITH
BRITAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.

The Dutch Rubber Producers Association has appointed a committee to confer with British and other foreign producers on the question of how to improve the rubber industry.

The Association has voted a sum of £2,000 as expenses particularly to cover the cost of a mission to the Dutch East Indies in order to discuss the regulation of plantation and native production.

HATRY AND WALL STREET
CRASHES.BIG SETBACK FOR
STEUART.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 13.

At the inquest on Stuart, the jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind. The coroner read a letter from Stuart, stating that he suffered enormous losses which overwhelmed him.

His solicitor gave evidence and stated that Stuart recently returned from a visit to Brazil, and found the markets against him, owing to the Hatry and Wall Street crashes, and a lot of his investments, particularly rubber had a tremendous setback.

[Mr. Thomas Martin Chalmers Stuart, a Director of several rubber companies, was found shot dead in his home at Purley.]

LEAGUE COUNCIL APPOINT
COMMITTEE.

KELLOG PACT HARMONY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Jan. 14.

The League Council has approved the British proposal to appoint a committee to examine the question of amending the League Covenant in order to harmonize it with the Kellogg Pact, and to report at the next assembly.

Mr. Arthur Henderson has given assurance that the amendments are intended to strengthen the Covenant.

The French and German delegates associated themselves with Mr. Henderson's views.

Arrested Italian.

GENEVA, Jan. 13.

The arrested Italian is described as a lawyer living in Paris, and a member of the Italian Fascist movement, who was arrested here and will be sent back to Paris.

CHIANG & FOREIGN
BANKS.WISHES TO "CURE THEIR
POWERS."

PUTTING SCREWS ON!

Speaking at Kuomintang Headquarters recently, Marshal Chiang Kai Shek mainly blamed foreign banks for the recent slump in silver though he said that native bankers could not be held blameless. The Government intended, however, to take measures to curb the power of foreign banks and to prevent gold speculation in Shanghai.

The Treasury was deeply distressed at the chaotic state of Chinese currency and he hoped they would proceed immediately to put the Republic's money system on a proper basis.

The National Government would take a firm stand against the expansion of foreign banking activities and, if possible, endeavour to take away the powers now in the hands of these institutions.

The Government would also do its best to limit the investments of big foreign firms in China, so that the Government and people would always be able to have control of banking and economic interests.

Chiang appealed to all Chinese people to pay their taxes and Customs dues in banknotes issued by Chinese banks, or in silver, but not in notes issued by foreign banks.

The National Government was also going to check the issuing of unnecessary and excessive notes by foreign banks in China.

The state of the present money market was principally due to heavy speculation in gold. Not only was the National Government determined to check such speculation but it proposed to close the Gold Exchange.

Gold Basis!

A Treasury official has issued a statement to the effect that a Commission has been nominated to go into the currency problem. Several American financial experts attached to the Finance Ministry are at work on the exchange problem and according to well-informed circles the Government intends adopting a new monetary unit to take the place of the tael.

The new unit will possibly be in the form of a coin, the value of which will be based on gold. For the maintenance of the gold value, the Government would have to provide big reserves in Provincial Banks.

TROUBLE IN APIA.

CRUISER DUNEDIN ARRIVES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Jan. 14.

It is learned from Apia that a proclamation has been issued declaring the "Mau" a seditious organization.

The cruiser Dunedin has arrived at Apia, where parties landed on January 13 are proceeding to Salcimo where the majority of the "Mau" members are believed to be located.

The police posts in Apia and other centres have been reinforced by marines.

WINDFALL FOR YALE
UNIVERSITY.STANDARD OIL MAN'S
BEQUEST.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Jan. 13.

Mr. Edward Stephen Harkness, whose father was one of the original partners in the Standard Oil Company, has donated nearly \$4,000,000 to Yale University, with which Yale will build five new buildings with quadrangles, modelled on Oxford and Cambridge.

RIOTING IN S. AFRICA.

EUROPEANS HURT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CARNARVON, Cape Province, Jan. 13.

The Mayor and several other Europeans and a number of natives were injured through rioting at the Municipal Offices, due to native dissatisfaction over the holdings of municipal commonage. They were being met by a group of natives, who were arrested, but escaped.

THE BOOTLEGGING
EVIL.AMERICAN COMMITTEE'S
PROPOSAL.

A CHANGE OF LAWS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

The preliminary report of the National Commission of Law Enforcement and Enforcement recommends the immediate strengthening of the Prohibition law, "if on no other grounds than to give the law a fair trial."

The Commission says that it is impossible wholly to separate the observance of the Prohibition Act from the large question of the views and habits of the American people, in respect of their private judgment regarding the regulations affecting their conduct.

The Commission proposes the transference of the Prohibition administration from the Treasury to the Department of Justice; a modification of the Prohibition law; more effective legislation relating to the ownership of property used in the manufacture and sale of illicit liquor, and speedier legal proceedings.

President Hoover has forwarded the report to Congress.

CONVICTS & MORAL
STIGMA.THE NEW ATTITUDE TO
CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

Mr. Clynnes, Home Secretary, speaking at a meeting of the Howard League for Penal Reform, said that the League had done much to produce a more sympathetic attitude in the ordinary citizen. One of the most important results of that changed atmosphere was the reduction in the number of offenders sent to prison.

The number of prison sentences in England had fallen from 158,000 in 1914 to 43,000 in 1927. In part that was due to improved social conditions, particularly with the decline in drunkenness. Imprisonments for drunkenness had decreased from 50,000 in 1913 to 6,500 in 1927.

The fall in prison sentences could be attributed, in part, to a greater use of alternatives to imprisonment, particularly to the use of the Probation Act, and in part to the provision in the Criminal Justice Administration Act of 1914 allowing time for the payment of fines. The result of that beneficent provision was that a far larger number of fines were paid and far fewer persons went to prison.

A Successful Innovation.

Whatever reform might be effected in prison, it was a far greater reform to keep people out of prison altogether. A striking illustration of the changed atmosphere in the prisons was the arrangement made in the last six or seven years for unofficial visitors to go into the prisons and talk to the prisoners.

There were some 500 men and women at present engaged in that work. The experiment of allowing visitors to pass through the prison gates, to be given a cell key, and to visit private prisoners in their cells would have seemed a serious innovation to the officials of the pre-war period. But now the experiment had proved to be a striking success.

It is of great benefit to the prisoner to have visits from friendly men and women, whose talk kept him in touch with the world of outside interests, turned his thoughts to the prospect of making a new start, lessened his selfishness, and discouraged self-pity, which was so common a failing with prisoners.

Prisoners Ordinary Mortals.

This scheme had also helped to dispel the illusion that prisoners were a class of men and women separated from ordinary humanity, not only by the prison walls but by some deep moral cleavage. Prison visitors had learned that most prisoners were just ordinary men, similar in most of their characteristics to those with whom they rubbed shoulders in the outside world.

For many an offender the greatest hardship was not in enduring prison conditions but the difficulties which confronted him when he passed out of the prison gates. He was uprooted from his social environment, and the prison stigma made it extremely hard for him to regain a position in society. The knowledge which the prison visitor acquired of the prisoner was spread among friends and acquaintances, and contributed towards the change of attitude in the general public to the ex-convict.

The ideal at which administrators were aiming was to return the prisoner to normal life, better fitted for freedom than when he left it; but all their efforts were liable to be frustrated unless the prisoner himself had an opportunity of social reinstatement.

LAST OF THE ST.
GENNY.EYE-WITNESS' GRAPHIC
STORY.

ONLY FIVE SURVIVORS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Jan. 13.

Three officers and 20 men of the Royal Navy lost their lives in the great gale yesterday evening, when the naval tug St. Genny sank about 22 miles Northwest of Ushant, in the Bay of Biscay. The drowned officers were Lieutenant Charles Frederick Paul, Commissioned Gunner Philip Lean and Boatswain Charles Burren.

The St. Genny belonged to Chatham and, with the tug St. Cyrus and the sloop Snapper, left Portland on Saturday for Gibraltar for service with the Atlantic Fleet during the forthcoming manoeuvres. She was a vessel of only 425 tons, used for towing when the fleet was at gunnery practice.

The Atlantic Fleet was to have sailed from Portland to-day, but owing to bad weather its departure has been delayed for 24 hours. Several of the ships lost their masts and other boats in the gale.

Crew Trapped.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The five survivors of the St. Genny were brought to Plymouth in the St. Cyrus, and taken to hospital. They were very exhausted as a result of their struggle for life in the tremendous waves. An officer of the St. Cyrus told a graphic story of the foundering of the St. Genny. He said that a huge wave swept the St. Cyrus, and their lookout-man missed the St. Genny. They turned on searchlights on the spot where she was last seen, and saw several men swimming. The St. Cyrus approached as near as possible, but the terrible seas made it impossible to launch the lifeboat. Five men were rescued by means of lifebelts.

The officer said that the St. Genny sank like a stone. It is thought that one of her bow plates was smashed in. All those saved were swept off the St. Genny's deck. There was no hope for the rest of the crew, who were below when she foundered.—Reuter.

CAUSE AND CURE
OF WAR.WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES
OF SIX NATIONS TO MEET.

What women of the six great Powers can do to strengthen the determination of their respective Governments to build and support international peace-making machinery will be the main topic for discussion at the fifth annual conference on the Cause and Cure of War in Washington from January 14 to 17.

Three women from Europe and one from the Orient will go to Washington to confer with 50 representatives from each of 10 national women's organizations which for four years in the United States have been studying the causes and cures of war.

The foreign visitors will be Miss Kathleen D. Courtney of England, honorary secretary of the British Women's Peace Crusade; Frau Dorothea von Velsen, president of the German League for Equal Citizenship for Women; Mme. Marie Louise Pusch of France, vice-president of the International Federation of University Women, and Mrs. Taune Gauntlett of Japan, one of the leaders in organizing the Japanese women's petition for peace. Miss Ruth Morgan, vice-president of the National League of Women Voters, will represent the United States.

In announcing the date for the meeting, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the national committee on the cause and cure of war, said:—

"It is apparent that there would be no more war if the six great Powers, with their vast armies, navies and resources, should agree to have peace. For this reason women from these nations have been invited to consult with American women upon the next steps which must be taken and upon the existing gaps in the international peace programme."

The 10 organizations which co-operate in carrying on the committee and the conferences are American Association of University Women, Council of Women for Home Missions, Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, National Council of Jewish Women, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters, National Temperance Union, National Women's Trade Union League.

Telegrams in Brief.

The duty on petrol entering Ceylon has been increased to ninepence a gallon.

The Chinese warship Tung Chi has struck a reef near Chinkiang. Rescue vessels have gone to the scene.

One thousand three hundred motorists are snowbound in a blizzard which swept over California. Frantic efforts are being made to clear the roads with snowploughs.

The American Postmaster-General has outlined a plan for a new mail service across the North Atlantic, involving the construction of two new liners capable of a five-day crossing from New York to Cherbourg, via Southampton.

The death is announced of Mr. Ziani De Ferranti, aged 83, a former President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and patentee of the Ferranti Alternator (1882). He was chief electrician to the London Electric Supply Corporation.

One officer was killed and two seriously injured during night flying practice over Tachikawa, near Tokyo. Two Army machines collided when one was attempting to leave the land, and the other was making a landing. Both machines were destroyed.

Covering the distance between London and Brussels in actual flying time of only 90 minutes, at an average speed of 140 miles per hour, a triple screw Armstrong-Siddeley air liner, weighing nine tons, and piloted by Captain Rogers of Imperial Airways, has set up a record for a machine of this size.

OPIUM FROM HONG KONG.

CONFISCATED IN BATAVIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Customs officers have confiscated 500 pounds of opium hidden in a consignment of cement from Hong Kong.

One Chinese has been arrested.

BISHOP'S TRIBUTE TO
HIS DOG."THANK GOD FOR SUCH
A FRIEND."

The Bishop of St. Albans, Dr. Michael Furze, recently sustained a great loss by the death of his dog Peter. In a letter to the diocese he says:—

"I cannot close without a word about a dear friend of some fourteen years' standing who has now passed on. There are, I think, few parishes in the diocese which our dog Peter did not visit. The last year or so he aged a good deal in body but never in spirit. We knew we could not have him with us much longer, but we both looked forward to one more holiday with him, for he had the holiday spirit as much as any human being I have ever known."

"He slept in my dressing-room, and when he saw me put on golfing clothes in the morning he would never let me out of his sight until the time came to be off for play. Later, eighteen holes were a bit too much for him, so when we came to the turn he would just walk back to the car and wait. Whatever time I got back home at night he would be there to welcome me just as if he had not seen me for months, and if by chance he had gone upstairs to bed, when he heard me come in down he would come and not go to bed again until I did. There were very few things that Peter did not understand. He had such a wonderful power of sympathy and was extraordinarily welcoming not merely to his special friends but to anyone who came to the house; a very big heart and a little gentleman. He leaves a great gap in the home, but we have a lot to thank God for to have had such a friend for all these years."

DOG HERO'S DEATH AT 22.

FOUGHT THE RATS IN
FLANDERS.

"Jack of Putney" one of the dog heroes of the war, recently died at the grand old age of 22. On the western front he moved about in the British trenches, doing his bit by checking the great menace—the rat invasion. He killed more than 1,000 of these enemies and took part in the retreat from Mons. He was gassed after "serving" in the trenches for three years, and for more than six months his life hung in the balance.

He suffered doubly from the effects of the poison gas and from the sorrow of having lost his beloved master. He had also been wounded on several occasions, and it was therefore some time before he fully regained his health. In Putney he then settled down and became an ideal house dog. On his real birthday cake, with 21 candles, and was "starred" in a film.

Sports News

GOLF NOTES.

HOLIDAY STARTING TIMES AT FANLING.

Members are reminded that with the Chinese New Year holidays extending from January 30 to February 1, all starting lists for January 30 and 31, and Saturday and Sunday, February 1 and 2 will close at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, January 29, and will be drawn at that time. For the same dates, tiffin lists will close as regards the list in the Hong Kong Clubs and in the Golf Clubs office at noon on January 29. After that time tiffin may be ordered direct at Fanling on the day before they are required.

Deep Water Bay Starting Lists.

The Deep Water Bay committee have received so many complaints about the long time that new comers have to wait before being able to drive off, that they have decided to alter the form of the starting list by the abolition of the "old" and "new" columns and to have only one list. Players on arrival or on completion of a round of nine holes, will enter their names on the list. Everyone will then know exactly how he stands. If there are, say four names down above a new comers, he will have to wait about fifteen minutes, but will not, as under the old arrangement, have to wait for four "new" and probably four "old" couples to go off.

Interport Match.

It is probable that the first of the series of Interport matches, Hong Kong v. Shanghai will be played on Sunday, February 2, consequently the best times morning and afternoon will be reserved for that match.

Hagen and Kirkwood.

These two are likely to be passing through Hong Kong during the spring and the question of an exhibition match has been raised.

The committee of the Hong Kong Golf Club, as a preliminary step, are inviting members and others to state the amount they are willing to put towards a guarantee fund.

Should sufficient guarantee be forthcoming, an offer will probably be enabled.

The match will have to be arranged for a Saturday, Sunday, or a public holiday otherwise it is not likely to attract a large enough gate. Should arrangements be successful it is intended to throw the course open to everyone who wishes to attend and to sell special badges at three or five dollars each.

In the event of the gate failing to realise the guarantee, guarantors would be called on pro rata to make good the deficiency.

Lists for guarantors are being opened at Fanling, Deep Water Bay and at the office of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club.

The morning matches might perhaps take the form of three ball matches. Hagen and the best ball of our best pair and Kirkwood and our second pair. Offer them half the sum guaranteed to come and play, and the other half if they are both successful in their matches, then we should see them really trying!

Junior Section Championship.

Post entries will be accepted this year and the qualifying round will be on Sunday, January 26. The best sixteen scores qualify for the match play stages which take place on February 9 and 16. Semi-final on 18 holes on March 9 and the 36 hole final on March 23. In the event of a tie, for sixteenth place the qualifier will be decided on the last nine holes of the card and if necessary on the last twelve holes.

Additional Competition at Happy Valley.

There will be an open medal competition over eighteen holes on Sunday, February 2, on handicaps. Handicaps limited to eighteen.

Inter-Club Match.

The Kowloon Golf Club have invited Happy Valley to send a team to play against Kowloon on Friday, January 31.

Ponies in Training.

With the approach of the races, the ponies at Happy Valley are getting more and more keyed up under the rigours of training. Consequently they are easily scared and golfers are asked not to cross the track when they are approaching; not to swing clubs when they are near and in short to give them every consideration. After all a pony may ultimately be carrying your own money, so "let the dog see his rabbit."

Captain's Cup, Match Play Stages.

The following have won their first round matches:—
R. A. Campbell v. J. R. Horridge.
A. O. Brown beat R. Young, 2 up.

Mr. Dodwell, the only player who has won the Bank in the last four rounds.

INTERPORT SOCCER.

TEAM CHOSEN TO PLAY SHANGHAI.

SHIELD COMPETITION DRAWS.

Among the important business at the monthly Council Meeting of the Hong Kong Football Association yesterday were the final arrangements in connection with the visit of the Interport team to Shanghai during China New Year, and the draw for the local Shield Competition.

A letter was read from the Club de Recreo asking permission to withdraw from the Second Division of the League, and to cancel their remaining fixtures. Mr. R. Hall, who presided at the meeting, remarked that nothing could be done if a team wished to withdraw. Under the circumstances the resignation was accepted, with much regret.

Shield Competition.

The draw for the Shield Competition and dates arranged were as under:—

Senior Shield, first round, to be played on January 25: St. Joseph's v. Somerset, on St. Joseph's ground.

Senior Shield, second round, to be played on February 13: R.A. v. South China, at Soekunpoo; Police v. Kowloon, at Kowloon ground; Club v. Navy, on the Club ground; Chinese Athletic v. winners in the first round, at the Stadium.

Junior Shield, first round, to be played on January 25: (1) Somerset v. Navy, at Soekunpoo; (2) South China v. St. Joseph's, at Caroline Hill; (3) Kowloon v. Chinese Athletic "A", at Kowloon ground.

Junior Shield, second round, to be played on February 13: Winners of No. 3 v. R.A.; winners of No. 2 v. Club; winners of No. 1 v. Eastern, on the Club ground; Chinese Athletic "B" v. Ewo, at the Stadium.

Interport Selections.

Arising out of various meetings held by the Interport Arrangements Committee, the position as disclosed in the minutes were discussed by the Council. It was found that Mr. McKelvie (Kowloon) and Mr. Hoehy (Club de Recreo) were unable to make the trip, and later Mr. Wynne (Police) also had to drop out.

It was reported that reservations for 17 persons had been made, on the s.s. President McKinley leaving for Shanghai on January 28. As the result of arrangements made at the meeting, Lieut. W. R. George, R.A.M.C., will accompany the players to Shanghai. Mr. W. E. Hollands was appointed as the manager of the team.

The final selection of the team to represent Hong Kong, in the order of their line-out, was as under:—
G. Rodger (Club), Vice-Captain; Reeves (K.O.S.B.); C. Pile (Kowloon); Hedley (Kowloon); West (S.L.L.); Bliss (Kowloon); B. Gosano (Recreo); A. V. Gosano (Recreo, Captain); Goldman (Club); Scott (Club); Butcher (S.L.L.).

Reserves: T. Pile (Kowloon); Everest (K.O.S.B.); Bewley-Bull (Somerset); and H. G. Wallington (Club).

Governor's Shield.

Dodwells entered the final at the expense of the A.P.C. Neither Lawrence nor Young was able to produce normal form. Dodwells might have won by 4 and 3 but a series of missed putts carried the match to the last green and they now meet the winners of the Deacons v. University match.

G.M. Young Cup.

In the first round, Dodwells, who are the holders, beat the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank after a most exciting match. Each side won three singles in the morning when:—

E. D. Black (Bank) beat L. O. S. Dodwell (Dodwell's).
J. M. Raikes (Bank) lost to E. C. Holmes (Dodwell's).
W. J. Clark (Bank) lost to W. J. Valentine (Dodwell's).
H. G. Hegarty (Bank) beat J. P. Warren (Dodwell's).
N. G. Mills (Bank) beat A. D. Humphreys (Dodwell's).
R. A. Green (Bank) beat A. C. I. Bowken (Dodwell's).

In the afternoon, in the first four, some, Raikes, suffering from a chronic cold could not pull his weight and Dodwell and Holmes won on the 15th green. Humphreys and Bowken were also successful to win the match, the Bank winning the last foursome.

HOME FOOTBALL.

FOURTH ROUND OF THE F.A. CUP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Jan. 13.

The draw for the fourth round proper of the F.A. Cup Competition was made to-day, resulting as under:—

Walsall v. Aston Villa.
Notts Forest v. Fulham or Bournemouth.

Newcastle or York City v. Clapton O.
Aston v. Birmingham.

Swindon v. Tottenham or Manchester City.
Blackburn v. Everton.

Bury or Huddersfield v. Sheffield U.
Corinthians or Millwall v. Doncaster or Stoke.

Portsmouth v. Brighton or Grimsby.
Hull City v. Blackpool.

Wrexham v. Bradford C.
Derby C. v. Bradford.

Sunderland v. Cardiff.
Oldham v. Wednesday.

Chesterfield or Middlesbrough v. Charlton or Queen's P.R.
West Ham v. Leeds U.

Matches to be played on January 23.

Some of the Teams.

It will be seen from the above that eight replays are necessary to make the draw complete. At present there are seventeen First Division teams, twelve from the Second Division, eleven from the Third, and the Corinthians in the struggle.

Arsenal and Birmingham, Blackburn and Everton, West Ham and Leeds are the First Division teams who meet each other, the first named in each instance being the home team. Hull City meet their Second Division colleagues, Blackpool, Sheffield Wednesday are due to meet Oldham. This match is interesting as the two teams are leaders in their respective League Divisions.

In the replays it is expected that Huddersfield will eliminate Bury, in which case the former will be at home to Sheffield United. Portsmouth, last season's unsuccessful finalists will meet at home the winner of the Brighton and Grimsby match.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M.

Hong Kong League: Div. II.

R.A.M.C. v. University F.C.
Soekunpoo ground. Referee: P. O. Mellow.

Royal Navy Res. v. R.A. Res.
Royal Navy ground. H.V. Referee: Q. M. S. Scott.

LOCAL CRICKET.

POLICE v. CRAIGENGOWER.

The following team will represent the Police against Craigen-gower on Saturday:—T. H. King (Capt.), W. Le Bart Sparrow, A. Reynolds, C. F. Alexander, E. Post, A. Kirby, T. Hunter, F. W. Sherry, B. G. Baker, W. Meadows, L. Waglan. Reserve: Danbrowsky, A. V. Baker. Umpire: W. Kent. Scorer: S. Smith.

QUARREL IN SHIP'S STAKEHOLD.

UNUSUAL POINT FOR DEFENCE.

An unusual point was raised in defence of a Chilean seaman who was charged at Home recently with causing grievous bodily harm to a fellow-seaman by striking him with a shovel.

It appeared from a log-book produced in court that the prisoner, Jose Rojas, had been fined 5s. in respect of the offence, which, the log-book stated, Rojas had admitted. Mr. Fleming asked that the plea of "not guilty" might be amended to one of "autrefois convict." The master of the ship, he claimed, was acting in a judicial capacity when he tried, convicted, and fined Rojas.

The Judge ruled that he could not accept the amended plea, which should have been entered at the commencement of the trial. In his view the fine of 5s. was inflicted not for an offence against the statute, of which the master was very likely unaware, but in exercise of the master's control of the ship.

Rojas (aged 44) was alleged to have struck a fellow-fireman, Can-dido Barcia, of the British ship Lucello de Lorraina, when the vessel was near St. Vincent, bound from Manchester to Buenos Ayres.

Police and Rojas gave evidence through an interpreter.

(Continued on next Column.)

FOOTBALL IN 1950.

PROPHECIES BY SPORTS WRITER.

A London sports writer has been trying to visualise football twenty years hence. There are bound to be tremendous changes, and, as he foresees them, the most important will be the shifting of the centre of the game to London, with its limitless scope for development. Since the inception of the League the clubs of Lancashire have ruled the roost, but already this northern stronghold is beginning to weaken. Burnley are flying a signal of distress, Preston North End are deep in debt, and except perhaps in the case of Manchester City and the clubs of Liverpool, the gates are dwindling throughout the county. It was only the other day, on the visit of the Arsenal, that Blackburn Rovers took as much as £1,000 at the turnstiles. It will be said that circumstances are abnormal. Football is only suffering in Lancashire because of trade depression, and that clubs will enjoy their old prosperity when the mills are again working full blast. But new and far-reaching factors are entering into the game, and only those who have the resources, or can command them, will be able to meet them. And it is not only in Lancashire that clubs are hard up and are being driven to realise their assets in the form of players.

Doleful Prophets.

When the Arsenal paid £10,000 for David Jack those experienced in club management shook their heads and declared that it would put transfer fees all round, and that has been the effect. Indeed, they have risen to such a height that comparatively few clubs can afford to pay them without running heavily into debt.

But the competition to have the best players is bound to go on, and many of those who are making a courageous effort to hold their own in the struggle will be compelled to drop out. There are not half a dozen clubs in the country outside London who dare adopt the Arsenal's policy. To do so would be sheer folly. They could not hope to regain their money. It is for this reason that the club of note of the future will only be possible in the midst of a large population, and that the centre of the game will be London. In the dreary rain there were nearly fifty thousand spectators at the Arsenal's match, and the receipts were close upon £3,000. Compare this with the experience of Bolton Wanderers. For their game with Grimsby fewer than 7,000 people passed through the turnstiles. Is it any wonder that the London club can afford to pay £10,000 for Jack and £9,000 (it may be more) to Hamilton Academicals for a forward? If it is found that the results do not come they will have to venture forth again ready to spend still more.

STEEPLECHASER KILLED.

Top Light, the well-known steeple-chaser, who was brought down in the Middlesex Steeplechase at Kempton Park last month, was found to have broken his back, and had to be destroyed. Top Light was a grey son of Senseless and was 11 years old. At his best he was a very useful horse. He had twice won over the Aintree fences, winning the Becher Steeplechase in 1928 and the Champion Steeplechase last year. In 1928 he won the Grand Allie Steeplechase and the Five Hundred Steeplechase at Manchester. He had also won over hurdles.

Mr. Eric Errington, who prosecuted, said that on September 11 Barcia and Rojas were working in the stockhold together, and prisoner called to Barcia to get on with his work. Barcia replied that he was working as fast as possible, and stooped over a bucket. He was then struck heavily on the head and lost consciousness, afterwards recovering sufficiently to crawl away. When the ship put in to Las Palmas Barcia was taken to hospital, where an operation was performed.

As a result of these injuries, said Mr. Errington, Barcia has a wound on the back of the head two inches by two and a half, and there is a hole in the man's skull the size of a shilling. The injury is permanent, and there is some danger, the brain being still exposed.

"I can conceive of no case, short of murder, in which such terrible injuries could be inflicted."

When Rojas was arrested at Liverpool (the ship was bound from Manchester to Buenos Ayres, and the trouble occurred near St. Vincent). He replied: "That is all right. I was making trouble the whole trip. I did not want any trouble. Barcia, whose head was swathed in bandages, gave evidence and a seaman stated that he saw Rojas strike Barcia with a shovel.

Rojas stated in evidence that he and Barcia quarrelled, and that when the latter picked up a shovel to hit Rojas accused indicted the blow in self-defence.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and in passing sentence of six months imprisonment the Judge said he would recommend Rojas for deportation.

WHY GOLF GROWS IN POPULARITY.

SOOTHING TO THE NERVES.

Whatever may be said by opponents of the game, it cannot be denied that golf is increasing in popularity in Great Britain and in America. Several new courses have been opened during the last few months and many more are in course of construction and will be ready by next spring. The game has become national and international, although not perhaps in the same way as cricket and football.

Some time ago there was an argument on whether golf should be classed as one of England's sports, but the debate never reached finality, as those who hailed golf as a national sport had to concede much while others had to acknowledge that golf lacks some of the risk attached to most sports.

There is no doubt, however, that golf is a pastime which affords exercise to many who could not get it in the modern stress of business affairs. The game has been the salvation of many men who have passed the age when more vigorous sport is impossible—probably that is the reason why it is sometimes dubbed "an old man's game."

It is played at week-ends by men who would otherwise probably take no exercise, and for others it fills odd hours in which other games cannot be played. That is perhaps why golf has become so popular. It requires no preparation or special clothing; it is not necessary to make up a team or even a four, and, thanks to the system of handicapping, any two men can have a game on something like equality.

Golf is a great game for men racked by anxiety it is one of the most nerve-soothing games in existence.

Freemasonry of the Game.

There is another aspect which may account for the rapid growth of golf. Mr. Leslie Henson, the famous comedian, at the Stage Golfing Society dinner said: "The freemasonry of golf is the salvation of the modern actor," and he meant it, for he went on to tell how the modern actor spends a great deal of his spare time on golf courses when on tour. He said that wherever there was a good golf course good fellows were to be met, not as actors but golfers, and in a strange town a player would soon make friends.

Whatever may be the cause of the game's popularity the effect is obvious. Apart from the reconstruction of old courses and the designing of new ones are golf schools in all the big cities. In London there is a golf school just outside Liverpool Street Station, there is one in Fleet Street, an outdoor school in Regent's Park, and at almost every store there is a golf school with a professional who is kept busy. Business men frequently spend half an hour at the nets during the day, and so popular is indoor practice becoming that many of the professionals attached to clubs have built indoor schools where the club buildings permit. The only thing the professional has to say against this sort of practice is that he can seldom get on to the course this weather because so many wish to take lessons indoors.

County Competitions.

It has long been the view of some professional golfers that there should be county or district championships all over England. American golfers have State championships all over their country, and these events have brought to light the ability of golfers who might otherwise not have been heard of in national events. There is little chance of a great golf being lost in this small country of ours, but there are many players who cannot afford time or money for the national championships. Most of the counties have their amateur championships, but it is not general to hold professional championships. This would be a good season for such tournaments. Leeds recently held its first district professional championship, and it produced some remarkably fine play at Moortown. Probably there are few counties which have such a powerful brigade of amateur golfers as Surrey, and there is something to be said for continuing the expansion of a county championship scheme, in which Lancashire was one of the pioneers.

WOMAN SUES A BANK.

BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP WITH CLERK.

Judgment was given for the defendant in the King's Bench in the action in which Mrs. Sybil Mary Collinge, of Brixton Hill, claimed damages for alleged slander. Mrs. Collinge's case was that remarks made by the bank officials to Mr. Osmund Robin, a clerk at the Guernsey branch of the bank, were an attack on her moral character.

Mr. Robin, who lodged at Mrs. Collinge's house in Guernsey, and who was a partner with her in a ladies' dress business known as "The Stocking Box," was dismissed by the bank after he had refused to sever his connection with the business. The only question to be decided by the jury was whether the bank officials were accused by malice, the Lord Chief Justice having ruled that three of the alleged slanders were Statute-barred and that all the remarks were made on privileged occasions.

Personal Questions.

Mr. Frederick Jennison, an inspector who visited the Jersey branch of the bank, said he ascertained that Mr. Robin was living at Mrs. Collinge's house. He asked if Mr. Collinge was living there, and Mr. Robin replied: "Yes." Later, Mr. Robin asked: "Do you think I am living an immoral life with Mrs. Collinge?" Mr. Jennison replied: "I know nothing of your life outside the bank."

He told Mr. Robin that a bank officer should be discreet and careful not to arouse gossip. Mr. Robin replied that the Collinge's had been very kind to him, and that he was not going to give up living with them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Croom Johnson, K.C., Mr. Jennison said that in his report to the bank's head office he wrote: "The presumption is that Robin and Mrs. Collinge are living there alone." He had not questioned Mr. Robin on that point or obtained the information from anyone, but he had inferred it.

Mr. Croom Johnson: Had you come to the conclusion that Mr. Robin was living alone with Mrs. Collinge?—Yes.

Asked what he meant by a reference in his report to Mr. Robin's "mode of life," Mr. Jennison replied: "He was living with a married lady whose husband was away."

Mr. Croom Johnson: In your report you say that Mrs. Collinge's bungalow is in a lonely spot a few miles from St. Helier, and that Jersey is much less conservative than Guernsey. Obviously that does not refer to politics.

Mr. Jennison: No. I meant that the people were less prone to gossip. Mr. H. C. Le Mesurier, manager of the Jersey branch of the bank, said that Mr. Robin told him that he was "fed up" with the Channel Islands, as people talked so much about him and his friends. He expressed a desire to be transferred to an English town where his mode of life would pass unchallenged.

Mr. Croom Johnson: Did you think Mrs. Collinge would wreck Mr. Robin's life?—Yes, financially.

Did you believe that he was living with her immorally?—No. He assured me that his relations with Mrs. Collinge were those of friendship only.

Mr. Le Mesurier said that he told Mr. Robin that the fact that he went to Paris with Mrs. Collinge, whose husband did not go, was sufficient to cause gossip.

The Jury's Note.

Lord Hewart said that he had received from the jury a note which read: "The jury are unanimously of the opinion that the bank was privileged to say what was said, and there was no malice. Plaintiff has not made out her case."

Mr. Croom Johnson contended that he was entitled to address the jury and to cross-examine a witness who had not yet been called, as the jury could not decide the question of malice until they had heard all the evidence.

After evidence had been given by Mr. Victor Carey, a member of the local board of directors of the bank in Jersey, who said that he had no animosity against Mrs. Collinge, Mr. Croom Johnson addressed the jury.

Lord Hewart told the jury in his summing-up that there was no plea of justification, and that the bank were not attacking Mrs. Collinge's moral character.

After referring to the fact that Mr. Robin always lodged with Mrs. Collinge wherever she lived in Jersey, the Lord Chief Justice asked whether it was unreasonable to think that that might give rise to gossip, even among people who were not uncharitable and in places which would not be described, as Jersey had been, as "a whispering gallery."

Was the bank not justified in telling Mr. Robin that, however innocent it might be the close and continuous relationship between him and Mrs. Collinge tended to be compromising to both of them, and in view of his official position it was unsatisfactory to the bank.

The jury, after ten minutes' consultation, returned a verdict for the bank. Judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

A Meeting of all interested in Rifle Shooting will be held at VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS on

Wednesday, Jan. 15th, at 5.30 P.M.

for the purpose of reviving THE HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE, particularly with a view to entering for the Interport Shoot.

BUSINESS:—

Passing of Accounts,

Election of Officers,

Programme for 1930.

B. WYLIE,

Chairman (pro tem.)

January 9th, 1930.

[8876]

STAR THEATRE

COMMENCING

TO-MORROW

A CARPI

PRESENTS THE

ITALIAN

GRAND OPERA

IN A SERIES OF OPERAS

TO-MORROW

LA BOHEME

FRIDAY, JAN. 17TH

RIGOLETTO

SATURDAY, JAN. 18TH

Mme. BUTTERFLY

SUNDAY, JAN. 19TH

BARBIERE di SIVIGLIA

MONDAY, JAN. 20TH

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA

AND

PAGLIACCI

TUESDAY, JAN. 21st

FAUST

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22ND

CARMEN

Booking at Montrie

FRENCH POLICE METHODS.

ALLEGED TORTURE OF ACCUSED MAN.

DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.

There was a lively debate in the French Chamber in Paris last month on the methods of the French police and the rights of accused persons. The whole question of personal liberty was involved, and what the debate really demonstrated was that France needs a Habeas Corpus Act. The occasion of the debate was three interpellations about the treatment of Almazian, the Armenian tailor accused of being the author of what is known as the trunk murder. The interpellators were a Socialist deputy, M. Monnet, and two independent deputies of the Left, M. Guernut and M. Lafont, the former of whom is the secretary of the League for the Rights of Man.

When Almazian was interrogated by the police as a witness he was locked up for the whole night in the police station, that is to say imprisoned, in fact, although he was not under arrest. For a bed he was given a plank in a small room in the company of two other arrested persons. Almazian has also accused the police of having tortured him to extort a confession, and has laid an action for assault and wrongful imprisonment against X—that is, some persons unknown (although, of course, he knows the names of the policemen concerned), because in France the police come under the system of administrative

law and cannot be prosecuted in the ordinary courts. It has also come to light that the police withheld from the examining magistrate some of the documents concerning the case, and it was alleged by the interpellators to-day that the reason of this was that the documents were favourable to Almazian. Further, the police have given interviews to newspapers in a sense hostile to Almazian, although it is illegal to publish any information about a criminal instruction, which is secret.

All the interpellators, however, insisted that the real importance of these incidents was that they were typical, and that they occurred in too many criminal cases. They demanded that the law should be applied as it stood, and should be amended to give further guarantees of individual liberty.

Premier's Reply Unsatisfactory.

M. Tardieu made a reply that did not satisfy the majority of the Chamber. He declared that he was true to the principles of individual liberty which had been his at the time of Waldeck-Rousseau and the Dreyfus affair, and that he intended to apply the law. He said that he would give orders that the police should not in future give interviews to the press. He did not, however, answer any of the other specific questions that had been put to him. M. Monnet and M. Lafont complained of M. Tardieu's failure to reply to them, and the young Radical deputy M. Cot made a remarkable speech in which he challenged M. Tardieu and the Minister of Justice to declare whether or not they intended to apply the law and prevent the police from violating it. At this point of the debate the atmosphere in the Chamber became somewhat charged, and M. Cot was loudly applauded by the whole of the Left and part of the Left Centre when he resumed his seat.

M. Rollin, Minister of Justice, replied to M. Cot, but his reply was as vague as that of M. Tardieu. M. Daladier moved a resolution demanding that the legal guarantees of individual liberty should be respected and enforced, and M. Tardieu said that he entirely agreed with the resolution, but it could not be accepted as it stood because it included no expression of confidence in the Government. M. Haye, a deputy of the Left Centre, moved to add to the motion words approving M. Tardieu's declarations and declaring the confidence of the Chamber in the Government.

A division was then taken on the question of giving priority to M. Daladier's motion as it stood. M. Tardieu opposed the priority making the question one of confidence, and got a majority of 64, priority for M. Daladier's motion being rejected by 321 to 257. It is probable that the debate will, at any rate, make the police more careful, at least for a time.

Women are setting the pace at Edmonton. They preside at the Urban District Council and the Education Committee and several standing committees of these bodies, and a woman is vice-chairman of the Board of Guardians. The Council's meetings, which used to average three hours, now seldom go beyond an hour. Recently an Education Committee meeting lasted fifteen minutes, and a meeting of the Schools Free Meals Committee, under a woman chairman, finished in five minutes, and several members complained that they arrived when all the business was done. All the women chairman concerned belong to the Labour party. The opposition Conservatives state that they do not discuss questions so much as they would do if a man were in the chair, their reason being a sense of chivalry.

DANCING TO SAVE HIS THRONE.

THE FAT KING WITH SPLAY-FEET.

A King dancing to save his throne, dancing all through a blazing African day until sunset, knowing if he stopped before the sun touched the horizon he would be dethroned.

This is the test to which some African tribes submit their rulers when they are showing signs of inefficiency, according to Lady Dorothy Mills, who describes the ordeal of one king in her new book, "The Golden Land."

In this particular tribe the king was "a man about sixty, enormously fat, dressed in his robes of state—great cumbersome draperies of embroidered wool and cotton—balancing on his head a load that did not weigh less than eight pounds."

He shuffled round in the dust, the perspiration pouring from his wrinkled face down muscular black arms and legs.

Rolling Eyes. "Pom, pom-pom, pom, pom-pom-pom." His leathery splay-feet, that bled from the cuts of many sharp little stones, never ceased in their monotonous stamping, though his top-heavy body swayed a little, and there was a glassy, strained look in his rolling eye-balls, and his breath came in uneven, painful gasps.

"Round him in a ring, gloating over his growing exhaustion with the air of wolves waiting to attack, his subjects crouched on their haunches in the dust."

But he was game! Will power alone and pride of kingship—and hatred, maybe, of his would-be successor, who watched from afar with ill-concealed anxiety—supported him on that blazing afternoon, through that interminable dance.

Sunset Drama. "As I returned later on I saw the end of the little drama. The red ball of the setting sun touched the edge of the horizon. The king, with grey, distorted face, was still dancing!"

"There was a feeble shout from his few adherents as he threw up his hands and fell forward and was borne by them to the seclusion of his mud palace."

"There was a sound of angry murmuring, and many downcast faces among the rest of the crowd as it trickled disappointedly home."

"The general election was over! The Government remained in power!"

But not for long. Lady Dorothy heard by chance that the old king had died from the bite of a snake and that his cousin reigned in his stead, and "snake-bite may mean anything in Africa when a man, king or commoner, is unpopular."

THE 12 MEMBERS OF THE 13 CLUB.

LUCKIEST MEN IN ENGLAND.

The twelve luckiest men in England are the unhappiest men in London. They are members of the 13 Club, and they are bored with bliss.

The 13 Club was founded for the express purpose of defying fate. It had thirteen members pledged to eat thirteen at a table, sworn to walk under ladders, to refuse to pick up pins, to avoid black cats, and deliberately to disregard every good luck omen.

The 13 Club is growing tired of it. Thousands of mirrors have been smashed, peacock feathers have been worn, horseshoes have been turned upside down at every monthly meeting, cross-eyed waiters have been hired, but the lives of the twelve roll uneventfully on.

One member of the club died last year, and the remaining twelve have entered on an orgy of mirror-smashing, a frenzied extravagance of ill-omen—but nothing ever happens.

"It's no good," said Mr. W. G. Randall, secretary of the club. "We are the luckiest men in England. We were not caught in the Wall-street smash or in anything else. Nothing ever goes wrong. Nothing ever troubles us."

Another member confessed mournfully that he never suffered ill-fortune.

A Day's Efforts. "The ladders I have gone under, the mirrors I have smashed! Even rank 'outsiders' come home when I back them, and the income tax assessors forget me!"

He said that the daily diary of a member of the 13 Club would run something like this:—

9 a.m.—Rise wrong side of bed.

10 a.m.—Drop salt and refuse to cast it over right shoulder.

10.5 a.m.—Kick black cat.

12 noon—Walk under ladders to office.

12.30 p.m.—Drop pin on purpose and refuse to pick it up.

1 p.m.—Lunch from cross-eyed waiter on Friday, 13th.

2 p.m.—Refusing to look before he leaps, strike before iron's hot, and put cart before horse.

4 p.m.—Back home under ladders.

10 p.m.—Look at moon through glass.

12 p.m.—Bed (wrong side).

And in the morning as likely as not there will be a letter stating (Continued at foot of next column).

FROM LONDON TO LENINGRAD.

ON BOARD A SOVIET SHIP.

The Jan Rudzutak is named after the present Transport Commissar of the U.S.S.R. It was built and engaged in the Leningrad dockyards, and is one of five similar ships, two of which have been completed recently and two are to be ready next year. Their displacement is about 5,300 tons. The cabin of this new steamer is panelled with wood veneered with triangular pieces of light brown and grey bird's-eye maple, and decorated with nine delightful water-colours. Every picture has been carefully chosen or painted to suit its situation, and the dominant light blues in all of them match the blue, natural pictures of the sea and the sky seen through the cabin windows. As the spectator's glance passes from the pictures across the cabin windows no change of feeling is necessary. The stateroom has a large oil painting of the University Quay, Leningrad, by Kuznetsov. This picture, though good, is not so excellently appropriate as the cabin water-colours. The latter flash as bravely as the sunlight and sea and sky outside the cabin, matching creditably their transparency and blues and greens beside nature.

This ship has been in commission two years. She was built in Leningrad, and the Diesel engines were also made there. The taste of the fittings is at least as good as any other ships.

Comfortable Pockets. The crew's quarters are thought to be uniquely comfortable says a writer in the *Manchester Guardian*. They have a handsome cabin in the poop, with piano and gramophone and musical instruments. There is a bronze bust of Lenin flanked by vases of flowers. Berths for passengers and crew are particularly solidly made. As a piece of ship-building this Russian-built ship seems admirably done. The crew are obviously co-operative, the master-and-man atmosphere being non-existent apparently. An American passenger who has just crossed the Atlantic remarks how gentle and intelligent are the crew compared with those she met in her liner.

The Russian ships sailing from London to Leningrad pass through the Kiel Canal. The Rudzutak sails down the canal very slowly. I am told the canal is about 50 miles long and the fee for passage through it £35 for ships of this size. A hundred ships may pass through in a day. The fees go to pay reparations, after deduction for working expenses. Along the canal banks quite a lot of Russian is spoken. Russian labour assisted in building the canal before the war, and during the war many Russian prisoners were employed in connection with it. After the war, many of these married German war widows and settled down hereabouts.

Some magnificent bridges have been thrown over the canal. They are distinguished by the lightness of the steel-girder design. One railway bridge has about 40 steel piers.

Five Meals a Day. As normally seven to twelve hours are taken to complete the passage, the ship will not pass the lock into the Baltic until 2 o'clock in the morning. On this vessel no steward calls the sleeper. He is expected to awake without assistance. There is an absence of obsequious attention, and breakfast is served at the humane hour of nine o'clock. The Russian food is interesting to the unfamiliar. Slices of cheese and meat and eggs are the foundation of breakfast. There is no marmalade. Lunch consists of a complicated soup served in a large dish from which one helps oneself, fish or omelette, meat and fruit. Tea of Russian tea and biscuits. Dinner is another square meal. After dinner we settle or stroll on the deck, watching the world beneath the stars.

Presently a stewardess appears. She is trying to tell us something. It is nine o'clock. "Chay, pitz," she seems to say. "What?" we ask. "Another meal!" So it seems. We assemble in the dining saloon for the fifth time. Tea and biscuits and strawberry jam are served. We eye them queerly. We have not had much exercise and have already accommodated four meals this day. But it is enjoyable to observe the Russian custom. It is noticed that the strawberry jam is eaten with a spoon and not spread on bread.

A member of the crew, besides assisting in the general work of the ship, acts as schoolmaster. Ship's boys and others may learn languages and elementary science and mathematics under his supervision, in order to qualify for admission to a nautical college. Several members of the crew are nautical students serving at sea to secure their practical training. I understand the practical and theoretical nautical course for qualification as navigating or engineering officer takes four years.

During the period when Leningrad port is frozen the Rudzutak plies between Odessa and Marseilles. Apparently they have few passengers then, though the voyage through the Black Sea and the Mediterranean must be attractive, especially in so comfortable a ship.

that he has won first prize in a raffie.

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To San Francisco and Los Angeles
The *Sunshine* sails via Honolulu
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays
Pres. McKinley, Tues., Jan. 22
Pres. Grant, Tues., Feb. 11
Pres. Cleveland, Tues., Feb. 25

To Seattle and Victoria
The *Short, Straight Route to America*
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays
Pres. Taft, Tues., Jan. 21, 1 a.m.
Pres. Jefferson, Tues., Feb. 4
Pres. Lincoln, Tues., Feb. 19

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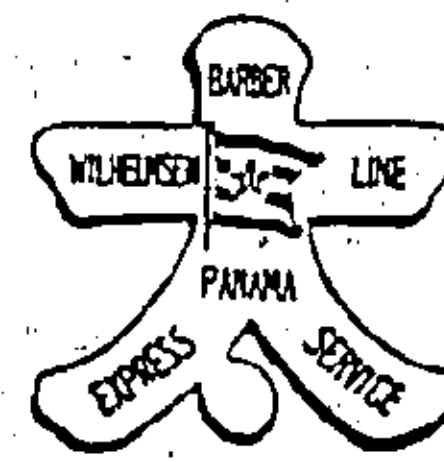
Formidably sailings on Sunday via Manila, Suez, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

To Manila
Pres. McKinley, Jan. 18, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jefferson, Jan. 28, 6 p.m.
Pres. Grant, Feb. 1, 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln, Feb. 11, 6 p.m.

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CHRONICLE

and

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for

1930

Now IN PREPARATION.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA

Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.

AMOI.

Luchow, B. & S., Jan. 15.
Haining, Douglas, Jan. 19.
Shirala, B.L., Jan. 19.
Anhui, B. & S., Jan. 20.
Tjisara, J.C.J.L., Jan. 20.
Chenau, B. & S., Jan. 22.
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 22.
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Jan. 23.
Takliwa, B.L., Jan. 30.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 1.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Feb. 3.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Feb. 6.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Feb. 11.

ANTWERP.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 23.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Calulu, Dodwell's, Jan. 15.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.
Nellore, E. & A., Jan. 31.

BALIC PORTS.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.

BALTIMORE.

City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.
Springbank, Bank, Jan. 29.

BANGKOK.

Hiram, Thoresen, Jan. 19.
Kalgan, B. & S., Jan. 19.
Hellas, Thoresen, Jan. 26.
Kiangsu, B. & S., Jan. 26.
Helios, Thoresen, Feb. 2.
Hirundo, Thoresen, Feb. 9.

BELAWAN DELI.

Cremer, J.C.J.L., Jan. 16.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.

BOMBAY.

Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.

BOSTON.

Royal Prince, Furness, Jan. 15.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Jan. 20.
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Springbank, Bank, Jan. 29.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 1.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Imperial Prince, Furness, Feb. 13.

BREMEN.

Augsberg, Melchers, Jan. 20.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.

BRINDISI.

Hilda, Dodwell's, Jan. 25.
Remo, Dodwell's, Feb. 4.

CALCUTTA.

Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 15.
Suisang, Jardine's, Jan. 17.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Jan. 23.
Takada, B.I., Jan. 23.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Talma, B.I., Feb. 2.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 10.

CEBU.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Jan. 30.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

CHEFOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., Jan. 15.
Chenau, B. & S., Jan. 15.
Huichow, B. & S., Feb. 10.

COLOMBO.

Khiva, P. & O., Jan. 18.
Augsberg, Melchers, Jan. 20.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Jan. 22.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 23.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 23.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.

COPENHAGEN.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.

DALNY.

Coblentz, Melchers, Jan. 18/19.
Chenau, B. & S., Jan. 22.
Agra, Gilman's, Jan. 23.
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 25.
Benares, Gilman's, Feb. 7.
Fulda, Melchers, Feb. 11.

DUTCH PORTS.

City of Mandalay, Bank, Jan. 17.
Augsberg, Melchers, Jan. 20.
Antenor, B.F., Jan. 22.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 23.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.

FOOCHOW.

Chipshing, Jardine's, Jan. 17.
Haining, Douglas, Jan. 19.
Yusang, Jardine's, Jan. 22.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Jan. 24.

GENOA.

Antiochus, B.F., Jan. 20.
Augsberg, Melchers, Jan. 20.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 23.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 10.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.

GLASGOW.

Antiochus, B.F., Jan. 20.
Antenor, B.F., Jan. 22.

GOTHENBURG.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.

HAIPHONG AND HOIEHOW.

Canton, M.M., Jan. 18/17.
Chusan, B. & S., Jan. 23.
Chengtu, B. & S., Feb. 13.

HAMBURG.

City of Mandalay, Bank, Jan. 17.
Augsberg, Melchers, Jan. 20.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 23.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Achilles, B.F., Feb. 4.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.

HAVRE.

Antiochus, B.F., Jan. 20.
Bellorophon, B.F., Feb. 9.

HONOLULU.

Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 6.

ILOILO.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Jan. 30.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

JAPAN PORTS.

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Jan. 15.
General Metzing, M.M., Jan. 15.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 17.
Karmala, P. & O., Jan. 17.
Glenagary, Jardine's, Jan. 19.
Shirala, B.I., Jan. 19.
Laomedon, B.F., Jan. 20.
Mentor, B.F., Jan. 20.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 20.
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
Duchess d'Aosta, Dwell's, Jan. 21.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Jan. 21.
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 22.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.
Ixion, B.F., Jan. 23.
Albert Voegler, Jelsen, Jan. 25.
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 25.
Kashmir, P. & O., Jan. 26.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Jan. 28.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Jan. 29.
Esquillo, Dwell's, Jan. 30.
Takliwa, B.I., Jan. 30.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Jan. 31.
Macedonia, P. & O., Jan. 31.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 1.
Keemun, B.F., Feb. 4.
Menclaus, B.F., Feb. 4.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Feb. 4.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 6.
Benares, Gilman's, Feb. 7.
Asia, Manners, Feb. 8.
Vogtland, Jelsen, Feb. 8.
Alipore, P. & O., Feb. 9.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Feb. 11.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Feb. 11.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Feb. 12.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 12.
Glenshiel, Jardine's, Feb. 14.

Kobe.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Jan. 30.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

Kobe.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Jan. 30.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

Kobe.

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Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Jan. 30.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

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G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Jan. 30.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

Kobe.

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Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Jan. 30.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

Kobe.

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Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Jan. 30.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

Kobe.

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Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Jan. 30.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

Kobe.

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Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Jan. 30.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

Kobe.

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Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Jan. 30.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

Kobe.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.
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Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Jan. 30.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

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Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Jan. 30.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

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California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

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Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Jan. 30.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

Kobe.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Jan. 30.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

MARSEILLES.

Khiva, P. & O., Jan. 18.
Augsberg, Melchers, Jan. 20.
Antenor, B.F., Jan. 22.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 23.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 23.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Achilles, B.F., Feb. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 10.

NAPLES.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Royal Prince, Furness, Jan. 15.
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Jan. 20.
Springbank, Bank, Jan. 29.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 1.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Imperial Prince, Furness, Feb. 13.

NORTH CHINA.

Coblentz, Melchers, Jan. 18/19.
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 23.
Asia, Manners, Feb. 8.

OSLO.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.

PANAMA.

Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 1.

PENANG.

Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 15.
Cremer, J.C.J.L., Jan. 16.
Suisang, Jardine's, Jan. 17.
Khiva, P. & O., Jan. 18.
Augsberg, Melchers, Jan. 20.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Jan. 22.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Jan. 23.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Takada, B.I., Jan. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 25.
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 26.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Talma, B.I., Feb. 2.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 10.

PORTLAND.

Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Jan. 18.
Illinois, S.S.S., Feb. 1.
Patagonier, Bank, Feb. 12.

RABAU.

Calulu, Dodwell's, Jan. 15.

RANGOON.

Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 15.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.

SAIGON.

Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 23.

SANDAKAN.

Calulu, Dodwell's, Jan. 15.
Mausang, Jardine's, Jan. 23.
Nellore, E. & A., Jan. 31.
Hinsang, Jardine's, Feb. 6.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Jan. 25.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Jan. 28.
Illinois, S.S.S., Feb. 1.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Feb. 11.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.

SEATTLE.

Pres. Taft, Dollar, Jan. 21.
Ixion, B.F., Jan. 23.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Feb. 4.
Patagonier, Bank, Feb. 12.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 12.

SHANGHAI.

Changchow, B. & S., Jan. 15.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Jan. 15.
Foonshing, Jardine's, Jan. 15.
General Metzing, M.M., Jan. 15.
Kueichow, B. & S., Jan. 15.
Luchow, B. & S., Jan. 15.
Livan, B. & S., Jan. 17.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 17.
Karmala, P. & O., Jan. 18.
Shirala, B.I., Jan. 18.
Coblentz, Melchers, Jan. 18/19.
Chenau, B. & S., Jan. 19.
Changary, Jardine's, Jan. 19.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Jan. 19.
Sunning, B. & S., Jan. 19.
Agra, Gilman's, Jan. 20.
Laomedon, B.F., Jan. 20.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 20.
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
Duchess d'Aosta, Dwell's, Jan. 21.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Jan. 21.
Sinking, B. & S., Jan. 21.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Jan. 22.
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 22.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.
Yushing, Jardine's, Jan. 22.
Chengtu, B. & S., Jan. 23.
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Jan. 23.
Khiva, P. & O., Jan. 24.

SHANGHAI.

Changchow, B. & S., Jan. 15.

SHANGHAI.

Changchow, B. & S., Jan. 15.

SHANGHAI.

Changchow, B. & S., Jan. 15.

SHANGHAI.

Changchow, B. & S., Jan. 15.

SHANGHAI.

Changchow, B. & S., Jan. 15.

SHANGHAI.

Changchow, B. & S., Jan. 15.

SHANGHAI.

Changchow, B. & S., Jan. 15.

SHANGHAI (Continued).

Albert Voegler, Jelsen, Jan. 25.
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 25.
Kashmir, P. & O., Jan. 26.
Szechuen, B. & S., Jan. 26.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Jan. 26.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Jan. 28.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Jan. 29.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, Jan. 29.
Esquillo, Dwell's, Jan. 30.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Jan. 31.
Macedonia, P. & O., Jan. 31.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 1.
Keemun, B.F., Feb. 4.
Menclaus, B.F., Feb. 4.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Feb. 4.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 6.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Feb. 6.
Benares, Gilman's, Feb. 7.
Asia, Manners, Feb. 8.
Vogtland, Jelsen, Feb. 8.
Aeneas, B.F., Feb. 11.
Fulda, Melchers, Feb. 11.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Feb. 11.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Feb. 11.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Feb. 12.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 12.
Glenshiel, Jardine's, Feb. 14.

SINGAPORE.

Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 15.
Cremer, J.C.J.L., Jan. 16.
Suisang, Jardine's, Jan. 17.
Khiva, P. & O., Jan. 18.
Anhui, B. & S., Jan. 20.
Augsberg, Melchers, Jan. 20.
Antenor, B.F., Jan. 22.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Jan. 23.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Takada, B.I., Jan. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 25.
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 26.
Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 26.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 29.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Talma, B.I., Feb. 2.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 10.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 5.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 5.

SWATOW.

Foonshing, Jardine's, Jan. 15.
Kueichow, B. & S., Jan. 15.
Livan, B. & S., Jan. 15.
Haining, Douglas, Jan. 19.
Hiram, Thoresen, Jan. 19.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Jan. 19.
Kalgan, B. & S., Jan. 19.
Sunning, B. & S., Jan. 19.
Anhui, B. & S., Jan. 20.
Tjisara, J.C.J.L., Jan. 20.
Sinking, B. & S., Jan. 21.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Jan. 22.
Chengtu, B. & S., Jan. 23.
Hellas, Thoresen, Jan. 26.
Kiangsu, B. & S., Jan. 26.
Szechuen, B. & S., Jan. 26.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Jan. 26.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, Jan. 29.
Helios, Thoresen, Feb. 2.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Feb. 3.

TIENTSIN.

Kueichow, B. & S., Jan. 15.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Jan. 17.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Jan. 24.
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 25.
Huichow, B. & S., Feb. 10.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Hilda, Dodwell's, Jan. 25.
Remo, Dodwell's, Feb. 4.

TSINGTAO.

Foonshing, Jardine's, Jan. 15.
Coblentz, Melchers, Jan.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Ningpo & Shanghai	"CHANGCHOW" On 15th Jan.	Daylight
Swatow, Shanghai, Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	"KUEICHO" On 16th Jan.	10 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & Dalny	"LUOROW" On 15th Jan.	3 p.m.
Swatow & Shanghai	"LINAN" On 16th Jan.	Daylight
Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SUNNING" On 19th Jan.	Daylight
Swatow & Bangkok	"KALGAN" On 19th Jan.	11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Swatow & S'pore, "ANHUI" On 20th Jan.		5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SINKIANG" On 21st Jan.	Daylight
Amoy, S'hai, Chefoo & Dalny	"CHENAN" On 22nd Jan.	3 p.m.
Swatow & Shanghai	"OHENGTU" On 23rd Jan.	Daylight
Hongkong, Pakhoi & Haiphong	"OHUSAN" On 23rd Jan.	10 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SZECHUEN" On 26th Jan.	Daylight
Swatow & Bangkok	"KIANGSU" On 28th Jan.	11 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	"HUICHOW" On 10th Feb.	10 a.m.
Hongkong, Pakhoi & Haiphong	"OHENGTU" On 13th Feb.	10 a.m.

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TAIPING	11th March	18th March
ORANGE	11th April	18th April
TAIPING	11th May	18th May

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M.S. "Java"	8th Feb.	18th Feb.
M.S. "Asia"	13th March	13th March
M.S. "Afrika"	3rd April	12th April
M.S. "Malaya"	3rd May	13th May
M.S. "Danmark"	11st May	11th June
M.S. "Panama"	1st June	10th July
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SPHINX	23rd Jan.	G. METZINGER	15th Jan.
G. METZINGER	11th Feb.	ANDRE LEBON	29th Jan.
ANDRE LEBON	25th Feb.	PORTHOUS	12th Feb.
PORTHOUS	11th Mar.	CHENONCEAUX	25th Feb.
CHENONCEAUX	25th Mar.	ATHOS II	19th Mar.
ATHOS II	8th Apr.	D'ARTAGNAN	28th Mar.
D'ARTAGNAN	22nd Apr.	ANGERS	8th Apr.
		SPHINX	22nd Apr.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	JANUARY 13, 1930.										JANUARY 14, 1930.									
	Hour	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Force	Direction	Clouds	State	Remarks	Hour	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Force	Direction	Clouds	State	Remarks
Wladivostok	12	30.41	77.5	18	NE	2	c	5	30.14	75.5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nemuro	11	30.06	76.5	...	WNW	1	...	...	30.12	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hokodate	...	30.28	76.0	...	W	6	...	...	30.20	75.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	...	30.35	77.1	...	N	2	...	...	30.34	77.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kobe	...	30.39	77.2	...	N	0	...	...	30.24	76.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyushu	...	30.43	77.0	...	N	1	...	...	30.20	75.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	30.37	77.1	...	ENE	1	...	...	30.18	76.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima	...	30.33	77.0	...	NNE	2	...	...	30.12	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshima	...	30.28	76.9	...	NE	3	...	...	30.04	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naha	...	30.20	76.7	...	E	2	...	...	30.03	76.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	...	30.33	77.0	32	E	1	o	6	30.27	76.8	24	87	N	2	b	...	...	...	...	...
Chefoo	15	30.38	77.1	32	N	1	r	6	30.39	77.1	28	88	WNW	4	o	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	14	30.38	77.1	34	WNW	2	o	7	30.39	77.1	30	88	NW	6	o	...	...	...	...	...
Gutzlaff	...	30.38	77.1	36	N	1	o	7	30.11	76.4	50	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sharp Peak	...	30.15	76.8	58	ENE	2	c	6	30.16	76.0	52	96	W	4	o	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	...	30.15	76.8	58	ENE	2	c	6	30.13	76.2	52	94	NNW	1	o	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	...	30.13	76.8	58	E	2	b	5	30.15	76.9	57	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihu	11	30.28	76.8	68	...	...	...	...	30.14	76.6	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihu	...	30.24	76.8	68	NNW	2	b	...	30.14	76.6	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taiwan	...	30.19	76.8	72	NNE	4	b	...	30.08	76.2	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koshun	...	30.17	76.6	73	NNE	4	o	...	30.07	76.1	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pescadore	...	30.26	76.8	59	NNE	4	o	...	30.08	76.0	63	76	NNE	4	o	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	14	30.16	76.6	61	ESE	2	o	6	30.16	76.0	63	76	NNE	4	o	...	...	...	...	...
Gap Rock	...	30.15	76.5	...	ENE	4	b	...	30.16	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao	...	30.14	76.6	54	NE	2	o	...	30.14	76.5	45	86	NW	4	o	...	...	...	...	...
Hoihow	...	30.09	76.4	68	NE	5	o	...	30.03	76.4	67	81	NE	3	o	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	...	30.17	76.6	54	ENE	2	o	7	30.23	76.7	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phulien	15	30.07	76.8	66	NNW	4	o	...	30.10	76.4	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tourane	...	29.91	75.9	79	ENE	6	b	...	29.94	76.0	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	...	29.91	75.9	79	NE	4	o	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baco	14	30.00	76.2	73	NE	4	o	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aparr	...	29.98	76.1	75	ENE	4	r	...	29.98	76.1	70	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	...	29.97	75.7	84	NW	4	b	...	29.95	76.0	70	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vigan	...	29.92	75.9	75	ESE	4	r	...	29.92	75.9	70	85	SSW	1	b	...	...	...	...	...
Manila	...	29.92	75.9	75	ESE	4	r	...	29.93	76.0	70	91	NE	1	b	...	...	...	...	...
Legaspi	...	29.87	75.7	86	NE	4	b	...	29.89	75.9	73	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calbayog	...	29.87	75.7	86	NE	4	b	...	29.89	75.9	73	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacolban	...	29.86	75.8	81	NE	4	o	...	29.89	75.9	72	96	NW	2	b	...	...	...	...	...
Iloilo	...	29.85	75.8	82	NE	6	o	...	29.88	75.9	72	84	NE	4	b	...	...	...	...	...
Cebu	...	29.82	75.7	86	NE	4	o	...	29.86	75.8	75	85	N	2	o	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	...	29.85	75.8	79	ENE	4	o	...	29.86	75.8	70	96	SW	1	o	...	...	...	...	...
Swapan	...	29.83	75.7	...	...	...	...	...	29.83	75.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.84	75.7	...	ENE	2	o	4.22	29.88	75.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.80	75.6	...	SE	2	o	5	29.84	75.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.83	75.7	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.89	75.9	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.82	75.7	84	NE	6	b	6	29.89	76.7	77	88	NE	4	b	...	...	...	...	...

January 14, 10A. 48m.—A new anticyclone has formed over N. China. Fresh monsoon along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea. Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 0.18 inch, against an average of 0.87 inch.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON JANUARY 15.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

Forecast.

N. winds, fresh; fine to cloudy.

T. F. OLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, January 14.

Previous Day	On Date	On Date
Day	at 4 p.m.	at 4 p.m.

Barometer	30.14	30.2	3.06
Temperature	61	54	6
Humidity	62	57	60
Wind	E	N	W
Direction	E	N	W
Force	2	1	2
Weather	B	K	B
Rain	0.0	0.00	0.0

Highest open-air Temperature, 13.6.

Lowest open-air Temperature, 4.5.

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From January 15 to 21, 1930.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week	Day of Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Wed.	15	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	16	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	17	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	18	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sun.	19	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	20	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tue.	21	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.

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